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With Supplement in Colours: "The German Poison Belt." SIXPENCE.

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HIGHLAND PIPERS PLAYING THE CANADIAN SCOTTISH INTO YPRES: HEROIC CANADIANS HONOURED BY THEIR BRITISH COMRADES ON THEIR RETURN FROM THE FIGHT AT LANGEMARCK.

Commendations, congratulations, compliments have been showered on the heroic Canadians of the Ypres-Langemarck battle, from the highest personages of the realm and from the ends of the Empire all over the world—yet nothing probably has so appealed to the men themselves as did the reception that the wearied survivors received, as they tramped through the ruins of Ypres on their return from the fight, from their British comrades

in arms. The regiments at that moment in reserve in the town turned out in crowds, and lined the streets, cheering themselves hoarse in their enthusiastic admiration of what the Canadians had done. To rouse still further the martial enthusiasm of the moment, the pipers of a Highland regiment, as the Canadian Scottish came in, were sent to welcome them, and headed them through the streets, playing them into camp.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.—[COPYRIGHTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.]

IRRITANT GASES IN WAR.

(See Coloured Supplement.)

THE word asphyxia, which to the ordinary man is equivalent to suffocation, merely means pulselessness, and may be caused by a shot through the brain or heart, by loss of blood, or by a complete or "dead" fainting-fit, a good deal more rapidly than by the inhalation of noxious gases. Hence, although the term "asphyxiating gases" is used in the Hague Convention, it is by no means specially descriptive of those which the Germans have pumped into our trenches. It may even be said that any gas which can be taken into the human lungs will sooner or later cause death by asphyxia, with the single exception of the peculiar mixture of oxygen and nitrogen which forms the basis of atmospheric air.

The noxious gases which can be produced in the quantity and conditions inseparable from their employment in war are, in fact, very few, and can be arranged in an ascending scale of "frightfulness." At the bottom stands carbonic acid gas, or the "choke-damp" dreaded by miners. This is as pleasant an agent of death as can be imagined, its effects resembling those of a narcotic poison. When administered to animals, it produces for a few minutes laboured breathing, quickly passing into insensibility and death unaccompanied by convulsions. The subject appears as if he had died in his sleep, and there is, as far as can be judged, no suffering save that involved in the first-felt difficulty of breathing. But carbonic acid gas is a very heavy one, moves very slowly, rapidly loses its poisonous effects when mixed with free air, and is, moreover, entirely colourless. Hence we may be sure that this was not the one lately employed by our enemies.

Then comes the more insidious carbon monoxide, which is, in effect, carbonic acid gas deprived of one of its atoms of oxygen. This, which is also colourless, is far more hurtful than carbonic acid, air containing more than a tenth per cent. of it being dangerous to life. It produces a characteristic change in the blood, which, even when drawn from the veins, appears of a bright red cherry colour. It also causes red or bluish-red spots on the skin, chiefly on the throat, trunk, and thighs; and, if it does not at once bring about death by suffocation, is apt to leave behind it complaints like gastro-enteritis, bronchitis, and pneumonia. Next in order, perhaps, is sulphuretted hydrogen, which is only slightly heavier than air, is colourless, and smells like rotten eggs. It is also extremely poisonous, and deaths from it have sometimes occurred in chemical works. The symptoms attending its inhalation are colic, nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, and insensibility, with enfeebled breathing and cold sweats. Both these gases seem ruled out of the present case by the evidence of eye-witnesses, who all declare that the gas used on the Yser was a greenish-yellow cloud, travelling at a fair pace, and producing when inhaled a catching in the throat and absolute impossibility of breathing.

All these conditions are fulfilled by chlorine, one of the constituents of common salt. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times heavier than air, is of a yellowish-green colour, and can be liquefied so as to make it easy of transport. The Germans have, by their usual "dumping" methods, established a monopoly of this liquid chlorine, which is largely employed in gold-mining, and we have the direct testimony of one of our most distinguished chemists, Sir James Dewar, that before the war they had stored vast quantities of it at one of their greatest chemical factories. The breathing of even a small quantity of chlorine produces immediate spasm of the glottis and a most painful inflammation of the whole mucous membrane lining the respiratory passages, beginning with the bronchial tubes. Hence the patient is from the first gasping for breath, and this is followed by the appearance of a peculiar blueness of the skin and by convulsions; while, if not relieved, he dies from suffocation in its worst and most painful form. Dr. James Haldane's report to the Government leaves no doubt as to this gas being one of those employed by the Germans; and the only question that remains is whether any other gas was mixed with it. Dr. Haldane also mentions bromine, which would produce exactly the same symptoms as chlorine, and of which there are said to be large stores at Stassfurt, where it is a bye or waste product occurring in the preparation of various coal-tar chemicals. Bromine, which is liquid at ordinary temperatures, gives off fumes which, so far from being green, are reddish-brown. Judging from the colour, therefore, it is unlikely to have been mixed with the chlorine in any large proportion. Sir Ernest Rutherford's suggestion that the gas used was phosgene, which is in effect a mixture of chlorine with carbon monoxide, is entitled to respectful consideration from the scientific eminence of its author; but it is difficult to see why the Germans should take the trouble to make this compound, unless we are to suppose that they added the carbon monoxide with the mistaken idea that it would lessen the suffering of those attacked. There can, therefore, be little doubt that the gas they used was chlorine, and, probably, chlorine only.

The treatment of those attacked by noxious gases is nearly the same whatever gas be employed. Inhalation of ammonia will relieve the irritation set up by chlorine or bromine, but is hardly likely to be immediately available. If insensibility has set in, artificial respiration as in cases of apparent drowning is recommended so long as the heart continues to beat. Venesection, or bleeding from the external jugular vein by skilled hands, might sometimes preserve life in extreme cases, as, more doubtfully, might the administration of oxygen. Loosening of all clothing and free exposure to draughts of air are naturally indicated. As to preventive measures, respirators of cotton-wool sprinkled, if possible, with powdered carbonate of soda or slaked lime—the suggestion is again due to Sir James Dewar—is probably the most practical. The interposing of a trench filled with solution of ammonia, besides being difficult of accomplishment, would in part defeat its own object by raising a thick white cloud as soon as it came in contact with the gas, and the same objection applies to the use of ammonia in the respirator. As the Germans themselves seem to use masks covering the mouth and nose when handling the gas, we may be sure that these are an efficient protection.

F. L.

"OUR NOTE-BOOK."

Owing to the continued illness of Mr. G. K. Chesterton, we are compelled to omit "Our Note Book." We trust that Mr. Chesterton will be well enough to resume it before long.

PARLIAMENT.

GERMANY'S harsh, insulting treatment of British prisoners and, especially, the vindictive measure she has taken against a group of officers of well-known families in retaliation for our refusal to class submarine pirates among honourable opponents, have formed the subject of earnest debates and numerous questions in Parliament. Retaliation by this country has been in the meantime generally deprecated, but the strong feeling of the House of Commons drew from the Prime Minister the undertaking that when we come to the end of the war we shall not forget what he described as a horrible record of calculated cruelty and crime, and we shall exact such reparation as may be possible from those proved to have been the guilty agents and actors. There has been repeated criticism of the discretion of the announcement as to our special treatment of the crews of certain German submarines; and in view of that announcement, surprise was caused by Dr. Macnamara's detailed report, showing that practically the only discrimination against them is that they are kept separate from other prisoners of war. They are not in solitary confinement, but are allowed to exercise in company. The Parliamentary truce was at last, disturbed by sharp difference of opinion on the Government proposals for dealing with the drink question. Mr. Lloyd George produced a very grave impression by his statements, based on official and independent reports, as to the delays in war munitions, ship repairs, and transport, due mainly to excessive drinking on the part of a section of the men. Members were horrified by hearing that at certain private shipyards men were in war time doing less than an ordinary week's work under peace conditions. Two sets of proposals were submitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—one for the State control of the liquor traffic in munition, transport, and camp areas, and the other for the doubling of the spirit duty (accompanied by the extension of the limit of dilution), the imposition of a graduated surtax on heavy beers, and an equivalent increase on wine. While the Unionist leaders reserved their decision, Mr. Redmond at once protested that no case had been made out against Ireland, and the O'Brienties, who were severe in their censure, divided the House against the preliminary taxing resolutions, the hostile minority, however, being only five. At the same time a protest was delivered from the Labour benches against the Chancellor's indictment of a section of working men. The evidence in support of his indictment, which his critics demanded, was supplied in a White Paper issued by the Treasury containing "report and statistics of bad time kept in ship-building, munitions and transport areas," and including a letter, dated March 26, from Admiral Jellicoe, saying that he was very uneasy about the labour situation on the Clyde and Tyne, and that the efficiency of the Fleet was affected by it.

AT THE BOOKSELLERS'.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- The French Official Review of the First Six Months of the War, as Issued by Reuter's Agency. 1s. net. - - - (Constable.)
 Granville Bantock. H. O. Anderson. 2s. 6d. net. - - - (The Bodley Head.)
 The Pan-Germanic Crime. Paul van Houtte. 1s. net. (Hodder and Stoughton.)
 Samuel Henry Jeyes: His Personality and Work. Sidney Low and W. P. Ker. 7s. 6d. net. - - - - - (Duckworth.)
 Rambles in Arcadia. Arthur Grant. 3s. 6d. net. - - - (Constable.)
 The Gardener and the Cook. Lucy H. Yates. 1s. net. - - - (Constable.)
 Clear Waters. A. G. Bradley. 7s. 6d. net. - - - (Constable.)
 The Record of Nicholas Freydon. An Autobiography. 6s. - - - (Constable.)
 The Romance of a Favourite. Frederic Lollée. 3s. 6d. net. - - - (Constable.)
 Twenty Years of My Life. Douglas Sladen. 10s. 6d. net. - - - (Constable.)
 Juliette Droze's Love-Letters to Victor Hugo. Lou's Guimband; Translated by Lady Theodora Davidson. 10s. 6d. net. - - - (Stanley Paul.)
 Rabindranath Tagore: A Biographical Sketch. Ernest Rhys. 5s. net. - - - (Macmillan.)
 A Short History of the Sikhs. C. H. Payne, M.A. 1 rupee 8 annas. (Nelson.)

FICTION.

- His Mother's Honour. Vincent Brown. 6s. - - - (Chapman and Hall.)
 Angela's Business. Henry Sydney Harrison. 6s. - - - (Constable.)
 Unofficial. Bohm Lynch. 6s. - - - - - (Martin Secker.)
 The Romance of a Maid of Honour. Richard Marsh. - - - (Long.)
 The Storm Dog. Lilian Arnold. 1s. net. - - - - - (Long.)
 Lord Quare's Visitor. Florence Warden. 6s. - - - - - (Long.)
 The Dream Friend. V. Goldie. 6s. - - - - - (Long.)
 The Mystery of the Boule Cabinet. Burton E. Stevenson. 6s. - - - (Nash.)
 The Turmoil. Paul Cregghart. 6s. - - - - - (Ward Lock.)
 Love-Birds in the Coco-Nuts. Peter Blundell. 6s. - - - (The Bodley Head.)
 Mr. Washington. Marjorie Bowen. 6s. - - - - - (Methuen.)

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT," AT THE GAITEY.

THE Gaiety is itself again, though Mr. Edwardes and his authors have had to fall back upon what is now a familiar formula for musical comedy. "The Girl in the Taxi" set the fashion, and "To-Night's the Night" follows suit. Farce set off with song and dance and music is the idea, and the new Gaiety piece of Messrs. Rubens and Thompson's providing is merely our old friend "Pink Dominoes" with fresh trimmings. To-day we wonder what it was that shocked our Victorian parents so desperately in this rollicking bit of absurdity, but we can understand well why they were so much amused despite their prudery. The lively tunes which Mr. Rubens has turned on for the occasion do not get in the way of the Gallic humours of the play; and the story of how three peccant swains fell victims to the trick of the invitation to meet a fair stranger at a fancy ball, and how three ladies all in pink dominoes kept the assignation, rattles on none the worse—indeed, considerably for the better—with the additions of waltz refrains and concerted numbers. "Oh, Please Don't Flirt with Me," sung dashing by the new and pretty prima, Miss Haidee de Rance, "Take Me Up to Town To-Night," "Meet Me Round the Corner," and one or two duets and trios besides, will soon find their way about our streets, and even, perhaps, to the trenches. Favourites such as Mr. George Grossmith, Mr. James Blakeley, and Mr. Nainby revel in their farcical opportunities; and Miss Julia James and Miss Moya Manning, among the ladies of the cast, do their share towards furnishing a most mirthful evening's diversion.

"ON TRIAL," AT THE LYRIC.

Melodrama will always tell in the playhouse if you do not rob it of its plain, direct, emotional appeal. You may smooth down some of its crudities and so widen the audience on whose sympathies it can play, provided you do not rob it of its vigour. That is what the American dramatist, Mr. Elmer Reizenstein, has done in his story of a murder prosecution, "On Trial." His simple device is to start a certain line of evidence, and then suddenly to change the scene and let you perceive what the witness was going to describe in actual process. His cinematographic effects come off, just for once; but he is successful just because he relies on elemental feeling, and makes a frontal attack on the nerves. How can you help being thrilled when a child, most affectingly represented by little Miss Odette Goimbault, is put on the rack in the witness-box, is worked upon to betray her father, and is heard crying at last for her absent mother? How not to be moved, with so affecting an actress as Miss Edyth Goodall in the rôle, by the spectacle of the mother's madness as she sees all the happiness of her married life imperilled by the reappearance of her former betrayer, and half-unconsciously prompts her husband to rid her of the incubus? How not respond to the pathos of Mr. Arthur Wontner when the husband he represents makes his *cri de coeur* in protest against the child's being called into court? The whole drama tears at your heart-strings, and the fact that it does so, notwithstanding the comparative strangeness of the procedure of the American court of law which is its setting, proves that its author knows his business.

"WHO'S THE LADY?" AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'S.

It looks as if that merry farce, "Who's the Lady?" is going to rival its original run at the Garrick now that it is revived with a first-class cast at the Prince of Wales's, and no one is likely to grudge it its second success. For its idea—the providing of a French magistrate with a substitute for his wife, so that he may emerge successfully from the ordeal of a visiting Minister's inspection—is ingenious in itself, and is made to lead to many laughable complications. Mr. Dagnall as the embarrassed magistrate, Mr. Atherton, Mr. Fred Eastman, Mr. Max Leeds, and Miss Barbara Gott in subordinate parts, and Miss Marga Rubia-Lévy, who is surprisingly good in the soubrette character which Miss Jean Aylwin formerly seemed to have made her own, make the most of every possibility of fun.

THE LIVERPOOL COMPANY, AT THE KINGSWAY.

Liverpool can be congratulated on its players, and if the rest are up to gamble, on its plays also. It would have been a thousand pities if the war had disbanded the local organisation which has done such good work, and Miss Madge McIntosh and Miss Estelle Winwood are to be admired for their pluck in forming the Liverpool repertory company into a commonwealth, and bringing up the artists and their repertory for a season to London. Miss McIntosh contented herself last Monday with appearing in a neat little curtain-raiser by Mr. Ronald Jeans. Miss Winwood had much bigger scope in the larger item of the programme, "The Kiss Cure," which is also by Mr. Jeans, and is a most exhilarating and delicious comedy. She is cast for the part of a pretty girl who comes on a visit to escape from love, and finds herself called upon to give lessons in the art of love to her hostess and a bashful suitor. It being her grievance that men pester her with attentions, she is taken with a youth who ignores her charm, and surprised at this sober girl-friend of hers who has never been kissed; and so she sets herself to bring their affair to completion, only to be caught in her own net—to be victimised by her own cure. Encouraging the boy to flirt with her, and the hostess to make pretence of love with the most persistent of her own swains, she is overwhelmed when in both cases play becomes earnest. Both as heart-whole cynic and as shamed girl in love, Miss Winwood captured her audience. It is more than likely that "The Kiss Cure" will prove an obstinate success.

NOTE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

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THE GREAT WAR.

By CHARLES LOWE.



SINCE last I wrote, the warfare in Flanders has been diversified by the German use of two new weapons—one in the sphere of asphyxiation, the other in the field of artillery. Not content with the invention of a gunpowder catapult that can throw ton-weight projectiles from Dixmude to Dunkirk, which is just about the same distance as from Calais to Dover, our no less daring than deviceful enemies have also concocted an air-poison which can kill us off like flies, and thus gives a new meaning to the expression "choke them off." At the first Hague Conference of 1899—at the opening sitting of which I was privileged to be present as a newspaper-correspondent—the Germans undertook, in common with other more civilised Powers, to abstain from the use of projectiles "whose sole object is the diffusion of asphyxiating or deleterious gases"; yet they have not hesitated to regard this solemn international agreement as another "mere scrap of paper," since it has been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that, by the emission of such gases on the occasion of their last attack on our Ypres salient, they compassed the death of many of its defenders, including a number of the Canadians.

It is true that these deadly gases or suffocating vapours were not all emitted from exploded shells, but released from tubes or cylinders and sent on floating, in the form of a murderous miasma, towards our lines on the wings of a favouring wind; and from this point of view these Hunnish Borgias of the battlefield may claim that, literally, their action did not conflict with the Hague Convention: though this, of course, is a mere quibble, worthy of Shylock—or rather, of Portia and her interpretation of his pound of flesh.

Admirable was the promptitude with which Lord Kitchener acted in view of this horrible new crime on the part of our unscrupulous foes. The Lord Chancellor has a brother, Dr. J. S. Haldane, F.R.S., who is a leading authority on subjects of this kind; and on the morning of April 26, hot-foot on receipt of the cruel Canadian story, he was despatched by our energetic War Secretary to make inquiry on the spot. "I have the honour to report," he wrote next day from Headquarters, which was very quick work, "that, as requested by you yesterday morning, I proceeded to France to investigate the nature and effects of the asphyxiating gas employed in the recent fighting by the German troops"—to report, in brief, that the gas used on the French and Canadians was of a "brutally barbarous character," and that shells, too, had also been used to spread asphyxiating fumes by those savage practitioners of murder in the mass.

At once an appeal went forth for half-a-million respirators to protect our heroic soldiers against such inhuman enemies; and in a day's time the call was far more than responded to, out of a burning desire "to curb those cruel devils of their will." Would that the workers of Britain would only seek to emulate the noble example of the women of England, and respond as nobly to their country's call, instead of exposing themselves to official reproaches as degrading and derogatory to themselves as they are gratifying to our foes!

So much, then, for the poison-phenomenon in Flanders; and now for its concomitant apparition of the latest kind of siege-catapult—an apparition which did not at first carry conviction on its face, seeing that the colossal shells which one day, like bolts from the blue, suddenly dropped down into Dunkirk were assumed to have come from battle-ships in the offing, since it seemed to be altogether out of the question

that they could have been projected from the nearest point of the German land-lines, more than twenty miles off. But it turned out that they were, and that they had thus sprung upon us the greatest surprise of the war—greater even than the cracking of the steel-cupola forts of Liège like walnuts by German howitzers. Liège left us comparatively cold, which is not quite the same as indifferent; but Dunkirk conveys to us a lesson which we must seriously lay to heart.

For if a ton-weight shell can be thrown by a 15-inch like that of our own *Queen Elizabeth* (which seems to have been taken as a pattern for this new and vesuvial German gun) from Dixmude or Westende to Dunkirk—a distance of over twenty miles—it follows that such a missile can equally be catapulted from Calais to Dover, which is just about the same distance. *Raison de plus*, therefore, for our not allowing the Germans to get to Calais—for our making, in

the Germans in possession of its French end, which would give them an asset for negotiating purposes of far more worth than all the colonial empire which they are in course of losing? In short, the bombardment of Dunkirk from Dixmude has opened up new prospects and possibilities which our soldiers and sailors will do well to lay to heart, though of downheartedness on their part there never can be any question.

Moreover, the Dardanelles, no less than Dixmude, has its serious lesson for us. There are many among us who have hitherto argued that, even if the Germans—a most unlikely result—were to acquire dominion of the sea, they could never effect a landing on our shores in face of the murderous fire of all kinds we could bring to bear upon them. But we ourselves have now shown that, even after giving the Turks nine clear weeks' notice of our intention to land an expeditionary force on the Gallipoli Peninsula, we were able to do so in spite of all their military preparations and infernal contrivances, including fifty-yard wide areas of barbed-wire entanglements.

The only parallel to this achievement is to be found in Abercrombie's landing at Aboukir in 1801, in face of a formidable French force; for in the Crimea the disembarkation of the Allies was unopposed, like Caesar's second landing at Deal, Norman William's stepping ashore at Pevensey Bay, and Dutch William's serene arrival at Torbay without even a corporal's guard to dispute his right to supplant the House of Stuart by the House of Orange.

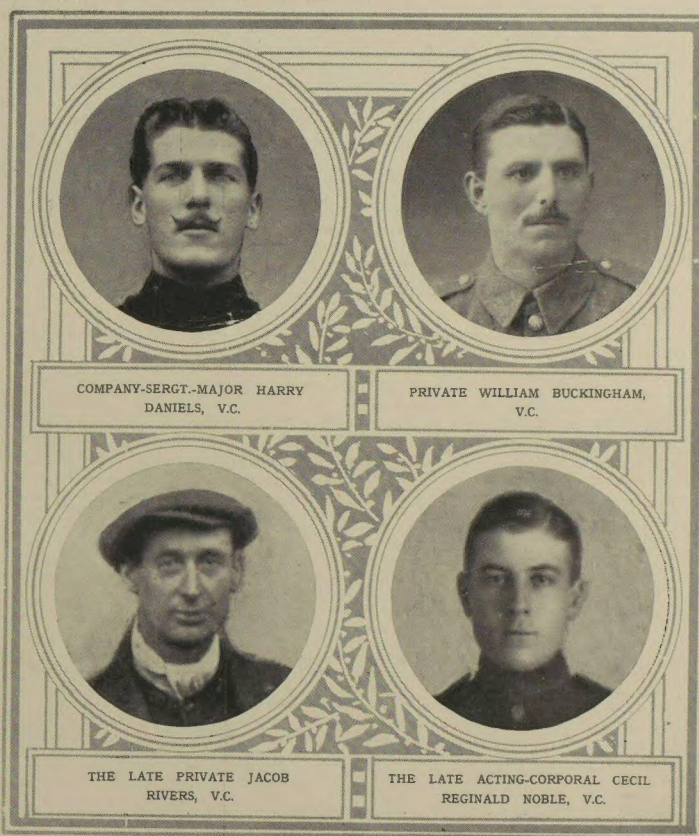
Macaulay is more than usually eloquent in his description of the immense fleet of 600 vessels, stretching from Dover to Calais, at the head of which his Dutch hero swept down the Channel, unopposed. In his capacity of seer, instead of historian, he also predicted the time when a New Zealander, seated on a broken arch of London Bridge, would be seen sketching the ruins of St. Paul's. But, meanwhile, this prophetic vision has been superseded by that of a New Zealander perched on a peak overlooking the Dardanelles, and straining his eyes to catch a sight of the sunlit dome of St. Sophia at Stamboul, in view of which one can only hold up one's hands and join with Dominie Sampson in exclaiming that wonders will never cease.

According to all accounts and appearances, the Allied action in the Dardanelles is developing, and will continue to develop, to the disadvantage of the Turks; and so far the only serious set-back to the Allies in the Eastern Mediterranean—since their loss of three battle-ships owing to the prematurity of their attack—was the sinking of the French armoured-cruiser *Léon Gambetta*, by an Austrian torpedo off the heel of the Italian boot. It is the one considerable "score" which can be placed to the credit side of

the Austrian account since the beginning of the war—now in its tenth month: and, after all, a blow from a torpedo on a dark night is very much akin to an assassin-stab in the back.

As for the Germans and their activity at sea, their main achievement has been the torpedoing of an American vessel which is likely to cost them dear; while otherwise they have been reduced to the sinking of our trawlers in accordance with the French maxim—*faute de grives, on mange des merles*—"if you cannot get thrushes to eat, you must just put up with blackbirds." In a torpedo-boat encounter in the North Sea, we were one up, and the rest to play.

In Flanders, *tout va bien*; and the only centre of solicitude for the Allies is Western Galicia, where the Russians appear to have had their pitch slightly queered. *Mais tout peut se rétablir.*—LONDON: MAY 1, 1915.



FOR VALOUR: WINNERS OF THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Company-Sergt-Major Daniels, 2nd Rifle Brigade, won his Cross, at Neuve Chapelle, for voluntarily rushing to the front and cutting wire entanglements under a very severe machine-gun fire. Private Buckingham, 2nd Leicestershires, rescued and rendered aid to the wounded while exposed to heavy fire, especially at Neuve Chapelle. Private Rivers, late 1st Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, won his Cross at Neuve Chapelle, on March 12, 1915, when he, on his own initiative, crept to within a few yards of a very large number of the enemy, hurled bombs on them, caused them to retire, and so relieved the situation. In performing a second similar act of great bravery on the same day, he was killed. Acting-Corporal Noble, late 2nd Rifle Brigade, won his Cross in sharing the brave action of Company-Sergt-Major Harry Daniels. He died of his wounds.

fact, every conceivable sacrifice to prevent them from doing so; and this is an argument which will appeal to our soldiers, to the unsophisticated mind of Tommy Atkins, more than all other appeals to his patriotism about "scraps of paper," "balances of power," and tyrannous ambitions aiming at "Weltmacht."

For, as surely as the sun rises in the East, it must now be clear to the mind of Tommy that if the Germans—before the arrival at the front of "Kitchener's Army," or even afterwards—can manage to break through to Calais, the goal of all their hopes, they will be able to dominate, or at least endanger, the Channel with their big guns and reduce to ashes Dover, our principal port of entry. How stands the Channel Tunnel scheme now in the eyes of its former advocates? What would be the value, commercial or military, of such a submarine passage of our "silver streak" with

AFTER THE CAPTURE OF HILL 60: THE POSITION "OF GREAT

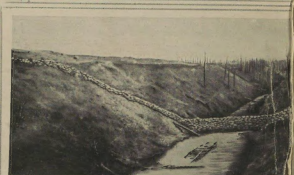
PHOTOGRAPH BY



IN A POSITION WELL PROTECTED BY SAND-BAGS; BRITISH TROOPS WHO TOOK PART
IN THE CAPTURE OF HILL 60.



SHOWING THE CRATERS INDICATED BY AN
FROM THE



A GERMAN BARRICADE: THE ENEMY'S DEFENCE AGAINST



SAND-BAGGED BY THE BRITISH: DEFENCES CONSTRUCTED CLOSE TO A BRIDGE OVER THE RAILWAY CUTTING
NEAR HILL 60.



A "FUTURIST" EFFECT PRODUCED BY BRITISH
HILL 60 SHATTERING

IMPORTANCE" NEAR YPRES, RECENTLY TAKEN BY THE BRITISH.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY



ARROW CAUSED BY OUR MINES; HILL 60
BRITISH TRENCHES.



A RAILWAY CUTTING NEAR HILL 60 (ON THE LEFT).



WASHING OFF THE DUST OF BATTLE AT HILL 60; BRITISH TROOPS AT THEIR ABLUTIONS
AND RESTING, NEAR SOME SOLDIERS' GRAVES.



SHELL-FIRE: TREES IN A WOOD BEHIND
BY ARTILLERY.



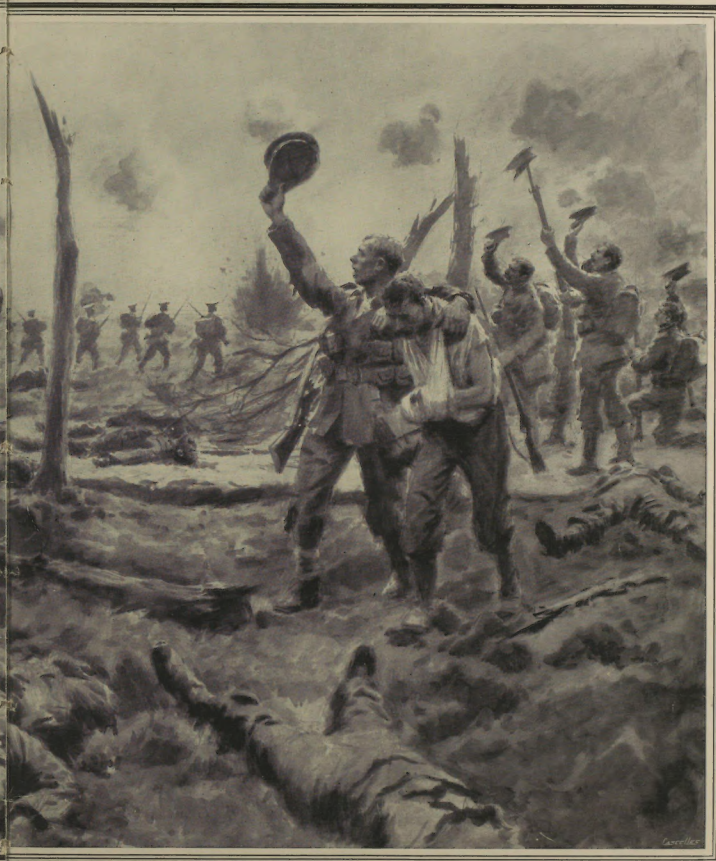
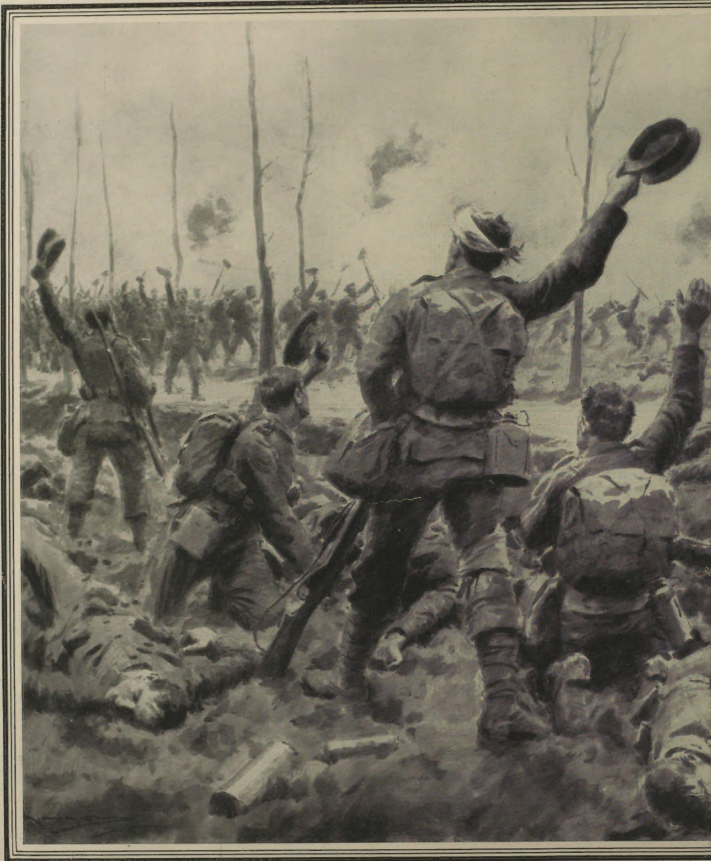
SHOWING WHERE THE LINES HAD BEEN TORN UP: A SECTION OF THE RAILWAY CUTTING THAT RUNS
PAST HILL 60.

The capture of Hill 60, which has figured so often in recent news from the front, was described by Sir John French in his report of April 19. "On the evening of the 17th," he wrote, "we exploded a mine under Hill 60, on the Ypres-Comines railway, just west of Zandvoorde. This was immediately followed by an attack, which gained possession of the whole of the enemy's trenches on the hill. . . . In spite of a heavy bombardment, which caused many casualties, the trenches captured were put in a state of defence during the night. . . . The enemy repeatedly renewed his attacks, making desperate efforts to regain the position, which is of great importance. . . . At nightfall the whole hill was in our hands, and the ground gained had been consolidated." The conclusion of Sir John French's report is of great interest, in view of subsequent events. "The statement in a recent German official communiqué," he said, "that we had been using asphyxiating gases in the Ypres district is false, and was doubtless made to justify the use of these gases, which

have been freely employed by the enemy in his attacks on Hill 60." The hill, which is about three miles from Ypres, is nearly 200 feet in height, and commands a view of the surrounding country. It has continued to be a centre of heavy fighting. For example, in his report on May 3, Sir John French wrote: "At 7 p.m. on the 1st inst., the Germans attacked Hill 60, south-east of Ypres, and yesterday evening they attacked in the neighbourhood of St. Julien. These attacks were both repulsed. We lost 500 men and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy, in spite of the fact that he again used poisonous gases emitted both from tubes in the trenches and from specially manufactured shafts." As regards Photograph No. 3, it may be added that the hill on the right is known (probably from its shape) as "the Caterpillar." From it ran German communication-trenches to Hill 60 on the other side of the cutting.

BRITISH CHEERS FOR HEROIC CANADIANS: SUPPORTING TROOPS SHOUTING A TRIBUTE OF ADMIRATION.

DRAWN BY A. C. MICHAEL FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN OFFICER PRESENT AT THE ACTION.



AN EXCHANGE OF PATRIOTIC ENTHUSIASM AS BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS ADVANCE THROUGH THE CANADIAN LINES: THE CANADIANS AT YPRES ANSWERING THE CHEERS OF THEIR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

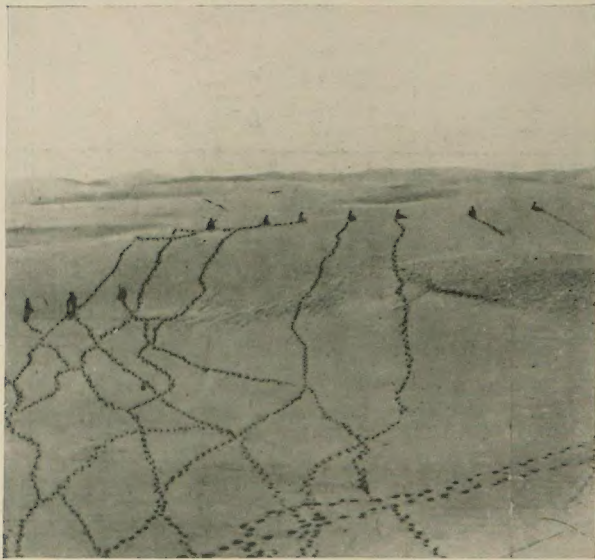
OLD REGIMENT, THE WEST KENTS.

Our artist has illustrated here one of the most thrilling incidents in the splendid stand made by the Canadians near Ypres, when the French on their left had to give ground before the German asphyxiating gases—the moment, that is, of the arrival of British troops in support. The following account of the incident is derived from information given by an officer present at the action, who supplied our artist with material. The British reinforcements rushed up to stem the German pressure, cheering the Canadians as they passed through their lines on the Canadian left in the struggle round St. Julien. The Canadian reserves put up a most gallant and stubborn resistance to the terrific German sledge-hammer attack, the object of which was to force a way through the gap left near St. Julien. At a critical time, Lieut-General E. A. H. Alderson, in command of the Canadian Division and the

reinforcements, ordered up a British brigade to relieve the intolerable pressure on the warlike and heroic force. As the British rushed up to make a counter-attack they passed through the Canadians, and as they came through the lines the British gave ringing cheers for the Dominion troops, who in turn replied with hearty cheers for their British comrades. One of the fresh regiments—the West Kents—had been at one time commanded by the Canadians' leader, General Alderson, a fact which gave an additional touch of sentiment to the cheers which the Kentish men gave for their former Colonel's division. The Canadians are seen in the foreground and on the right of the drawing; in the background (left and centre) are the West Kents advancing.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

DESERT FIGHTING BY BOTHA'S MEN: WAR ON AFRICAN SAND.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



FOOTPRINTS IN THE SAND: THE "SPOOR" OF MEN SKIRMISHING OVER SAND-HILLOCKS OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.



WITH BULLETS SENDING UP SAND-SPURTS: MEN OF THE UNION ARMY RUSHING TO ATTACK THE GERMANS.



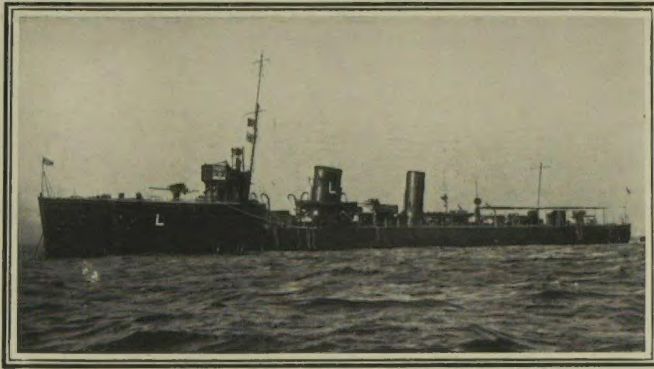
ADVANCING UNDER FIRE: PLODDING FORWARD OVER THE BULLET-RIDDLED SAND IN OPEN ORDER.

Very much as, at the opposite end of the African continent, a barrier of arid desert interposes, east of the Suez Canal, between Egypt and its Turkish would-be invaders, so in German South-West Africa the wide desert-belt of Namaqualand had to be crossed by General Botha's troops before they were able to get within effective striking distance of the enemy. It is a sun-scorched desert tract of the most difficult and inhospitable nature, comprising rugged stretches of bare rocky tableland and flat sandy wastes, forming a portion of the Great Kalahari Desert. The rainfall is scanty, and few wells

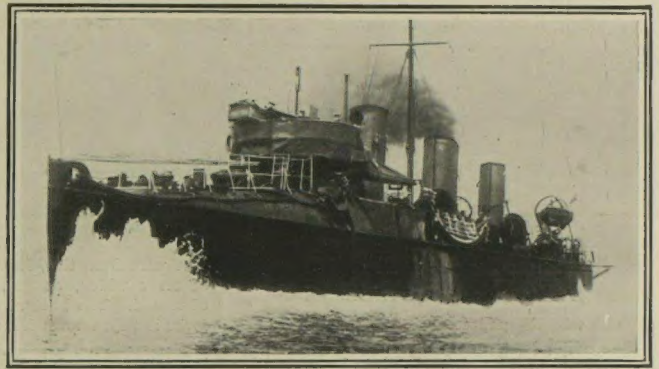
or traces of vegetation are to be met with, the district forming a sort of Southern Sahara. Across this sterile wilderness the British South Africa Union Army has made its way, now and again meeting active opposition, and continually finding the wells in its path poisoned by the enemy, and land-mines laid in places along the only road tracks. The illustrations give an indication of the toilsome nature of the advance across the desert-belt. According to the latest advices, it has for the most part been safely crossed. In the lower picture the man on the ground has been hit—bullet furrows are visible behind him.

"SMALL AFFAIRS"; AND DISASTERS: ATTACKS BY SEA AND BY AIR.

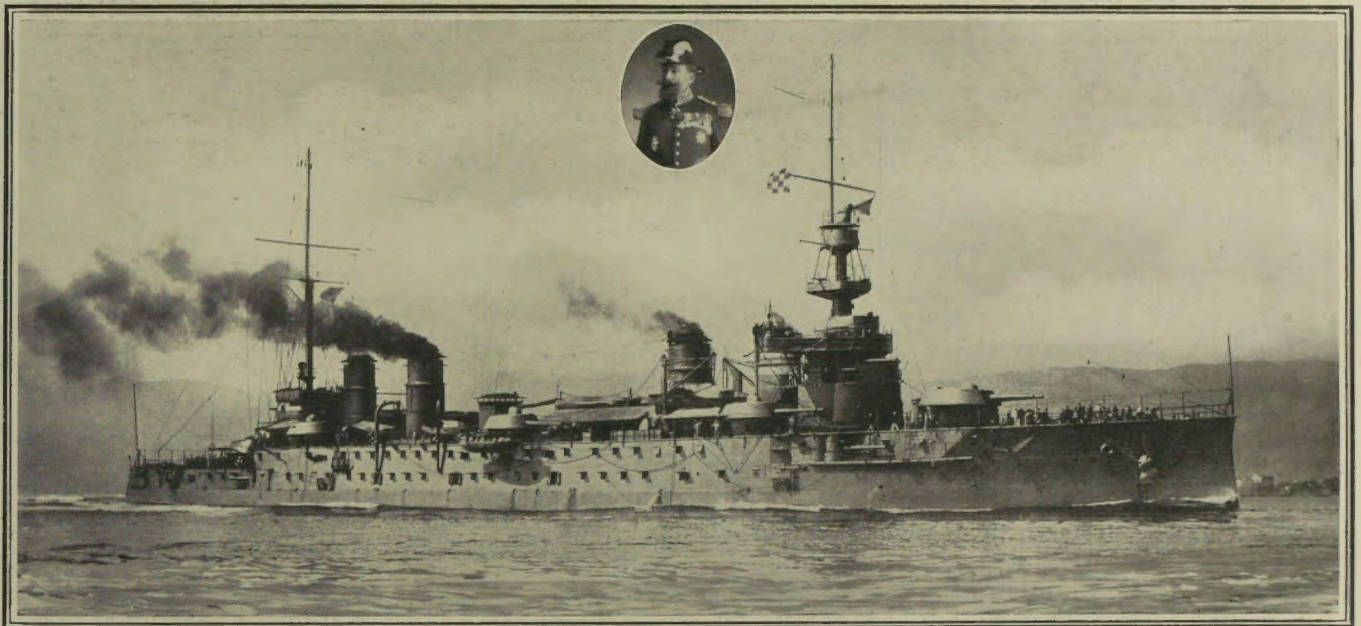
PHOTOGRAPHS BY CRIBB, C.N., COUADOU, TOPICAL, AND L.N.A.



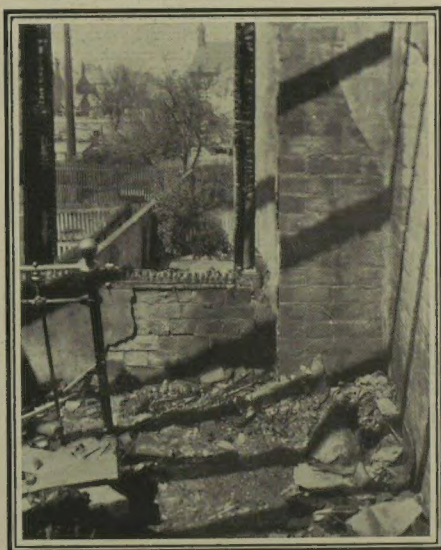
ONE OF THE BRITISH DESTROYERS WHICH CHASED AND SANK TWO GERMAN TORPEDO-BOATS ON MAY 1: THE "LARK."



SUNK IN THE NORTH SEA BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE: HIS MAJESTY'S DESTROYER "RECRUIT," WHICH WAS TORPEDOED.



THE FRENCH ARMOURD CRUISER WHICH WAS TORPEDOED AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE OTRANTO STRAITS: THE "LÉON GAMBETTA," ALL OF WHOSE OFFICERS WENT DOWN AT THEIR POSTS, CRYING "VIVE LA FRANCE!" (INSET: A PORTRAIT OF REAR-ADMIRAL SÉNÈS, WHO WAS IN COMMAND.)



ANOTHER EAST COAST AIR-RAID: A WRECKED BEDROOM AT No. 60, BROOKSHALL ROAD, IPSWICH.



FROM THE AIR: THE REMAINS OF TWO GERMAN BOMBS (IN THE HANDS OF AN IPSWICH POLICE-SERGEANT).



AFTER THE AIR-RAID ON BURY ST. EDMUNDS: WRECKED AND BURNT-OUT SHOPS IN THE BUTTER MARKET.

The Admiralty reported on Sunday, May 2, that a series of small affairs had taken place on the Saturday in the neighbourhood of the Galloper and North Hinder light-ships. During the forenoon, his Majesty's destroyer "Recruit" was sunk by a submarine. Four officers and twenty-one men were saved by the trawler "Daisy." At 3 p.m. two German torpedo-boats attacked the trawler "Colombia" and sank her by a torpedo. The enemy ships were chased by the British destroyers "Laforey," "Leonidas," "Lawford," and "Lark," and were sunk. The "L" Class of destroyer were launched in 1913 and completed last year. The "Recruit" is of the "C" Class, completed

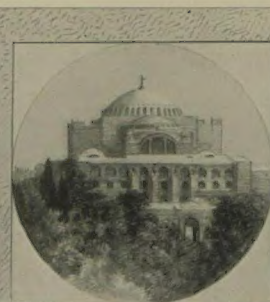
1897-98.—The French armoured cruiser "Léon Gambetta" was torpedoed on the night of April 26-27, at the entrance to the Otranto Straits, and sank in ten minutes. All the officers went down at their posts, crying "Vive la France!" About 136 of the crew were saved by Italian rescue-ships. Rear-Admiral Sénès was in command. The "Léon Gambetta" was built in 1901 and displaced 12,416 tons.—A German air-ship, or air-ships, visited three East Anglian towns—Ipswich, Bury St. Edmunds, and Whitton—in the early hours of Friday, April 30, dropping bombs on each place. Several shops and houses were destroyed, but no lives were lost. All the places attacked are open towns.



THE BUILDING OF ST SOPHIA AT THE BIDDING OF THE BYZANTINE EMPEROR, JUSTINIAN: AN ARCHITECT AT WORK.



THE SETTING-UP OF THE FAMOUS METROPOLITAN CHURCH OF THE GREEKS AT CONSTANTINOPLE: JUSTINIAN INSPECTING A PLAN SHOWN TO HIM BY THE ARCHITECTS, ANTHEMIUS OF TRALLES & ISIDORE OF MILETUS.



BEFORE CONSTANTINOPLE WAS TAKEN BY THE TURKS IN 1453, & THE CHURCH BECAME A MOSQUE: ST SOPHIA.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID.

NO one who listened to Major Lelean's lecture at the Royal Institution a fortnight ago could fail to be convinced of the protection given by preventive inoculation against typhoid fever. Not only was the actual operation of the vaccine shown in the most intelligible and graphic manner, but the statistics quoted were absolutely indisputable. To take only

Apart from this, however, there remains a source of error which, as yet, has been very imperfectly discussed. The bacillus which is the cause of typhoid fever is that known from its discoverer as the bacillus of Eberth, and against its ravages protective inoculation gives, as has been said, practically complete immunity. But there are other bacilli to the attacks of which soldiers in entrenchments and camps are exposed, which cause symptoms in some measure resembling those of typhoid, and which may often be mistaken for them. These are known as the bacilli of Achard, Bensaude, and Gaertner respectively, in addition to which there is the *bacillus coli* almost constantly present with us, any or all of which may give rise to fevers easily mistaken for typhoid.

The celebrated Professor Landouzy has lately made an inquiry into this matter at the request of the French Government, and finds that these imitative diseases are always heralded

severity. Perforation of the intestines—which, with exhaustion, is the most frequent cause of death in typhoid proper—very seldom occurs in what Professor Landouzy calls paratyphoid, and, when it does, attacks a different part of the organism. Yet the only certain diagnosis is by bacteriological examination, for which reason we are glad to hear that bacteriological laboratories are being set up by the English medical service behind the fighting line of our armies.



RESPIRATOR No. 1 IN THE MAKING: THE PAD OF BLEACHED ABSORBENT COTTON WOOL BEING COVERED WITH THREE LAYERS OF COTTON GAUZE.

one point, the case of the American Army, in which, after preventive vaccination had been made compulsory, no deaths from typhoid occurred among the combatants, while fatal attacks were frequent among the camp-followers, must settle the matter for all normally constituted minds. Both combatants and camp-followers were subject to exactly the same conditions with regard to water, sanitation, and so on; the only difference was that the first-named category were vaccinated, and the second were not.

One of the arguments most frequently made use of by the anti-inoculation fanatics is that, if what is said on its behalf were true, no one inoculated with the Almroth Wright vaccine could ever catch typhoid, whereas here and there inoculated men have been found to suffer from it. The proof of this is very slight, but it may be admitted that the thing is not

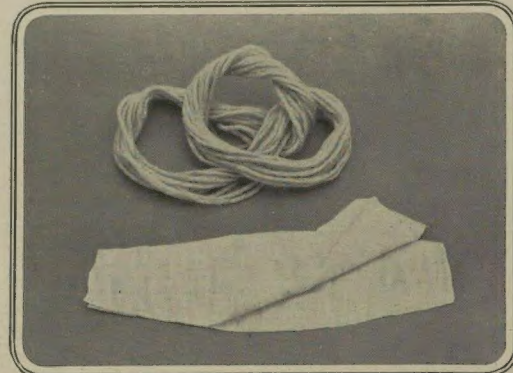


WEARING RESPIRATOR No. 1 AND HOLDING No. 2: A BRITISH SOLDIER PROTECTED AGAINST GERMAN ASPHYXIATING GASES.

British women responded splendidly to the War Office appeal of April 28 for respirators to protect the troops against German asphyxiating gases. The next afternoon it was announced that no further respirators need be made. It was understood that about 500,000 were required. We illustrate here the two types officially specified: (1) A cotton-wool pad, 5½ in. long, covered with three layers of cotton gauze, with a cotton elastic band to fasten round the head; (2) A piece of double stockinette, 9½ in. long, narrowing at the ends, with a thick plaited worsted loop at each end for the ears.

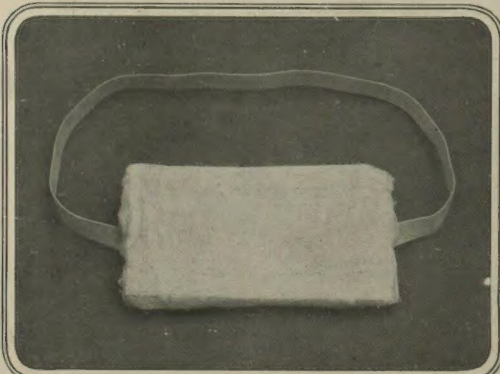
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by the appearance of more or less violent diarrhoea, which does not come till later in the case of real typhoid; that the pain at the back of the neck and the bleeding from the nose characteristic of the worse malady are invariably absent; and that all the other symptoms—i.e., insensibility, dryness of the tongue, rapid oscillations of temperature, and rash on the body—although sometimes present, are of less



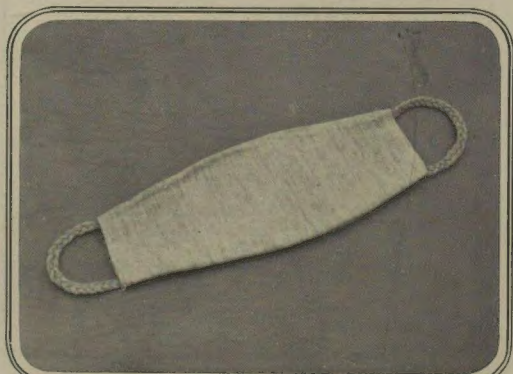
MATERIALS FOR RESPIRATOR No. 2: A PIECE OF STOCKINETTE DOUBLED AND (ABOVE) THICK WORSTED TO BE PLAITED INTO END-LOOPS.

According to Professor Landouzy again, the paratyphoid or mock-typhoid bacilli never enter the system except in company with preserved meats, sweets, milk, drinking-water, and the like, which have suffered contamination. The treatment of a patient once attacked by them is up till now the same as that adopted for the other disease; but the period of convalescence is at least as long, and the precautions to be taken, which last over a period of from four to seven weeks, apply to both complaints. On the other hand, direct communication of the disease from one patient to another is in the case of paratyphoid extremely rare, the channel of infection being always the mouth. As to preventive treatment, Professor Landouzy thinks it possible that inoculation with the bacillus of Eberth, or even with the polyvalent serum of Dr. Vincent—which consists of a preparation made from different



RESPIRATOR No. 1 COMPLETED: THE MOUTH AND NOSE-PAD WITH COTTON ELASTIC BAND TO GO ROUND THE HEAD.

impossible. The vagaries of the human organism are incalculable, and it is quite possible that among a million men a few may be found whose constitutions resist immunisation in the same way that the constitution of a negro resists malaria. No treatment that has yet been devised for any disease can deal alike with ordinary and exceptional cases.



RESPIRATOR No. 2 COMPLETED: THE MOUTH-AND-NOSE PAD OF DOUBLED STOCKINETTE WITH PLAITED WORSTED LOOPS FOR THE EARS.

racies of the Eberth bacillus—may be ineffective, and that a special vaccination against paratyphoid may turn out to be necessary. Experiments with this, and especially with the bacillus of Bensaude—which seems responsible for a recent outbreak of paratyphoid in one of the French armies—are, one understands, being now made.

F. L.

WINNING THE VICTORIA CROSS: MOST CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY ONE WHO TOOK PART IN THE ACTION.



THE ACTION WHICH WON THE VICTORIA CROSS FOR LIEUTENANT CYRIL GORDON MARTIN, WHO PREVIOUSLY WON THE D.S.O. DURING THE GREAT WAR: LIEUTENANT MARTIN AND THE GRENADE-THROWING PARTY IN THE ENEMY'S TRENCHES.

In the bald language of officialdom, Lieut. Cyril Gordon Martin, D.S.O., 56th Field Company, Royal Engineers, won the Victoria Cross granted to him the other day "for most conspicuous bravery at Spanbroek Molen on March 12, when in command of a grenade-throwing party of six rank and file. Although wounded early in the action, he led his party into the enemy's trenches and held back their reinforcements for nearly two and a-half hours, until the evacuation of the captured trench was ordered." Lieut. Martin is the only officer who, up to the present, has won both the V.C. and the D.S.O.

during the present war. He gained the D.S.O. during the retreat from Mons, when, in command of a platoon of Engineers, he captured and held a German trench until reinforcements arrived. He was wounded twice on that occasion and was invalided home. He had only been back at the front a few days when he won the V.C. He is a son of the Rev. John Martin, Principal of the Church Missionary College, Foochow, and was born in China twenty-four years ago. In our drawing, he is shown seated on the right, wounded.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada]

The War and the Academy.

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"WHAT difference does the war make?" has been the query of the poets, the painters, and their kind. They have been ready enough to ask each other for an answer; but have they questioned themselves? The difference is to be worked, it seems,

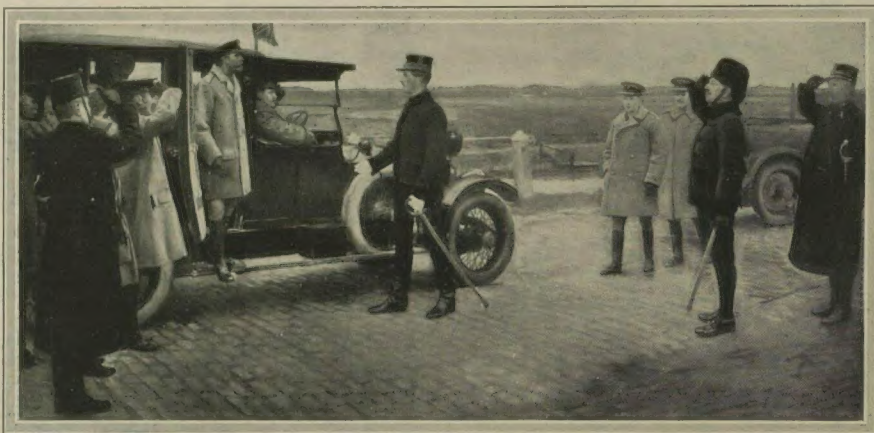
in your neighbour's inspiration rather than in your own. Everybody knows that some change is being effected, or will be, in the arts; but, with hardly an exception, the artists have watched for its coming at one remove. Thus the Academy, taken as a whole, is like the Academy of other years. The war is held at rather more than arm's length by the painters; and the painters, so far, have been held at rather more than arm's length by the war. They have not got to grips, save in those cases where palette and brushes have been abandoned for arms and another degree of manliness. In no case has the easel been set up within sight of the trenches, and only in one or two cases do you receive so much as an impression of actuality or come up against things that bear themselves as if they had been seen by the very eyes of the man who sets them down. We are now speaking not of the things seen at home—and seen very vividly—by Mr. Lavery, but of things purporting to have happened at the front. Some variation on the generally unconvincing quality of the war pictures pure and simple is supplied by Mr. Wyllie's "The Fighting Line from Ypres to the Sea," in the large gallery; Mr. William Titcomb's "Conservet corpus tuum et animam tuam," in Gallery VII.; Mr. J. C. Dolman's "Tipperary," in Gallery V.; and, in a certain degree, Mr. Stewart's "Ubique," in Gallery VI., and Mr. Beadle's "Comrades," in Gallery III.

Even among these few we must return to Mr. Wyllie's canvas as the solitary attempt at a rendering of the new aspects of warfare as distinct from the old. He shows an aeroplane in his middle sky, shells are bursting round about it, and below and beyond the fresh landscape is dotted with accident, fire, and catastrophe

as landscape was never dotted with them before. Buildings are a-fire, but the flame makes scarce a mark among the bright fields; what is obvious is that some new and dreadful affliction is dropping down upon the land, so that one sees it in process of being pitted and scarred. It is wounded, and yet it must go on enduring the onslaught of invisible guns. Mr. Titcomb's picture of Catholic soldiers kneeling before a makeshift altar set up on planks just behind the firing line is effective because it is free of the false sentiment that usually creeps upon and kills the natural virtue of such subjects. And it is wet; it suggests the conditions that drenched Flanders and our Army for nearly six months. Mr. Stewart's "Ubique," too, is of the slush slushy: his gun-teams are floundering through two feet of mud, and though his wheels look as if they had already come to a standstill, after the fashion of most Academy artillery, there is vigour in the men and horses. This same quality, in an even greater degree, gives interest to Mr. John Charlton's "Retreat from the Marne," but the general character of this work reminds us too closely of the battle-pieces of thirty years ago: there is nothing, save in detail, to identify

lovely Sussex dew-pond, by Mr. Edward Stott, a dew-pond that has never been disturbed save by sheep and birds and the reflection of the stars. For the rest, there is a Faust and Margaret (as if they mattered!) by Mr. Cadogan Cowper; a fancy-dress picture (as if we cared!) by Mr. Prescott; sheep and snow by Mr. Farquharson; an "Offering to Pan" (who has offered anything to Pan, of all people, since the Eighteen-nineties?) by Mr. Perugini; and there is, besides, the usual allowance of portraits and idylls and pastures. It is just the same in the next room, and the next. We are let off with no fewer tea-tray landscapes; the "Water-Lilies," "Yuletides," "Golden Hours," "Window Seats," and "Taj Mahals" flourish as of old; and Mr. Seymour Lucas's "Flight of the Five Members, 1642" is honoured by a long quotation from Gardiner's History of England, Vol. X., page 188. Will anybody trouble to look up the context? Only before Mr. Lavery's large and interesting "Wounded: London Hospital, 1915" are we made definitely aware of the thing that is happening. Unlike the war-pictures proper, which are made in the studio, this canvas is the work of an eye-witness. It is filled with the authentic air of the ward, and is extraordinarily well versed in all the arts of representation, from the painting of the nurse's indiarubber gloves, to the rendering of a prostrate sufferer's face of pain.

Opposite the Lavery is Mr. Clausen's allegory, "Renaissance," in which peasants and a man of learning sit despairingly among Flemish ruins. Between the fragments of masonry are growing spring flowers. In another room a small interior by Mr. Sargent makes one hold one's breath for a moment in the belief that here, at any rate, a master has seen and painted a British soldier abroad—billeted among French peasants. But it is an illusion: the look of khaki is due to nothing more than the wonted clothing of a Tyrolean peasant, and all the marvellous reality of the piece goes for nought as far as the war is concerned. The real thing has still to be painted.



THE WAR, IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY: "WHERE BELGIUM GREETED BRITAIN—AT THE FRONTIER POST ON THE ROAD FROM DUNKIRK TO FURNES, DECEMBER 4, 1914," BY HERBERT A. OLIVIER.

Proofs will shortly be published by the Fine Art Society, 148, New Bond Street, W., proceeds from the sale of which will be divided between Belgian and British war charities.

it with the New War. And there, in a nutshell, is the weakness of three-fourths of the year's war-pictures—they do not belong to the year.

The first room makes no sign of the change which, according to the prophets, was to take hold of Burlington House. There is, it is true, an "Ypres Cathedral After the Bombardment," and an interior filled with a grey row of armoured cars, painted by Mr. John Lavery, a shrewd explorer of war-time London, at Wormwood Scrubs two months ago; but these do not suffice to put the room on a war footing. Indeed, the most noticeable picture on these first walls is a

Clausen's allegory, "Renaissance," in which peasants and a man of learning sit despairingly among Flemish ruins. Between the fragments of masonry are growing spring flowers. In another room a small interior by Mr. Sargent makes one hold one's breath for a moment in the belief that here, at any rate, a master has seen and painted a British soldier abroad—billeted among French peasants. But it is an illusion: the look of khaki is due to nothing more than the wonted clothing of a Tyrolean peasant, and all the marvellous reality of the piece goes for nought as far as the war is concerned. The real thing has still to be painted.



THE WAR, IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY: "THE FOSTER PARENT," BY FRED ROE, R.I.



THE WAR, IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY: "WOUNDED: LONDON HOSPITAL, 1915," BY JOHN LAVERLY, A.R.A.

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THE WAR. AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY: PICTURES OF THE YEAR.



"MASS FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN AN ENGLISH COUNTRY HOUSE" BY W. W. RATHBONE



"CONSERVE CORPUS TUUM ET ANIMAM TUAM" BY W. H. V. THORNE



"THE FIGHTING LINE" BY W. I. WYLLIE



"THE STEEL-WORKERS"—BY STANHOPE A. FORBES, R.A.

The full title of the first picture given on this page is "Mass for Wounded Soldiers in an English Country House"; that of the second is "Conserve corpus tuum et animam tuam"; and that of the third is "The Fighting Line from Ypres to the Sea."

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THE WAR, AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY: PICTURES OF THE YEAR.



"THE ROARING 'LION'" BY ARTHUR J. W. BURGESS



"LANDSCAPES, AUGUST 25, 1914" BY W. B. WOLLEN



"BRINGING IN THE WOUNDED 'LION'" BY W. I. WYLLIE, R.A.



"FLIGHT" BY TOM MOSTYN



"HOMELESS" BY RICHARD JACK, A.R.A.

The full title of the first picture on this page is "The Roaring 'Lion,' Flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, First Battle-Cruiser Squadron; North Sea Action, Jan. 24, 1915."

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GARDENING IN REGENT STREET AT THE FRONT: BEAUTY AND WAR.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER FROM A SKETCH MADE AT THE BRITISH FRONT BY FREDERIC VALLERON.



IN THE LEISURE HOUR: BRITISH SOLDIERS TENDING SPRING FLOWERS IN THEIR GARDEN-PLOTS BEFORE A "VILLA."

The popularity of leisure-hour gardening amongst our soldiers at the front shows the home-instinct expressed itself even amid dug-outs and pavements of twigs nailed on to stouter parallel branches, and resembling, as said, "the twig bridges which swing across the Burmese river." The chronicler of the war tells how there is a Regent Street at the front, a Fleet Street but also a Spy Corner and a Dead End. The soldiers make little gardens of their own, and the chronicler of the war tells how there is a Regent Street at the front, a Fleet Street but also a Spy Corner and a Dead End.

THE CANADIANS' NIGHT ATTACK THAT "SAVED THE SITUATION" AT YPRES: THE RETAKING OF THE GUNS.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN OFFICER PRESENT AT THE ACTION.

THE FIGHT IN A WOOD BY MOONLIGHT: CANADIAN SCOTTISH AND THE 10TH INFANTRY RECAPTURE THE LOST 4.7s AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET.

The story of the retaking by the Canadians of their four 4.7 guns, captured through the German use of asphyxiating gases, was told as follows by the officer who supplied our artist with material. After the French gave way, owing to the gas fumes, the wood on the Canadian left had to be evacuated. During the evening the 10th Battalion Canadian Infantry and the 10th Battalion Canadian Scottish were marched out from their billets, and, reaching the scene at midnight, were immediately rushed at the wood. The two battalions attacked in right line, and directly they had started the charge came under a fearful shrapnel, machine-gun, and rifle-fire from

a trench which had been thrown up by the Germans to protect the wood. The Canadians swept right up to the trench, over it, and into the wood, driving the Germans before them. A fearful fight took place amongst the trees around the guns, the Germans being entrenched in small, sand-bagged pits, from which they tried to stop the Canadian rush. They were forced out of the wood by the bayonet in the most dashing manner, after which the Canadians approached straggles round the guns they had so valiantly retaken. As the War Office stated, "The Canadians . . . undoubtedly saved the situation."

A NIGHT BATTLE IN THE SNOW AMIDST THE PINES:

FROM A SKETCH BY H. C. SEPPINGS, WRIGHT.



ACTION WHICH LED TO THE SURRENDER OF FIVE HUNDRED OF THE ENEMY: FIGHTING AMONG

THE RUSSIAN TRENCHES. The sketch depicts the action which led to the surrender of five hundred of the enemy. The Russian forces, under the command of General Kiselev, were fighting the Austrians in the Carpathians. The Russian forces were victorious, and the Austrians were forced to surrender. The sketch shows the Russian forces in the foreground, and the Austrians in the background. The Russian forces are shown in a trench, and the Austrians are shown in a line. The Russian forces are shown in a trench, and the Austrians are shown in a line. The Russian forces are shown in a trench, and the Austrians are shown in a line.

THE RUSSIANS ADVANCING THROUGH THE CARPATHIANS.

OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE RUSSIANS.



THE TREES AT CLOSE RANGE DURING AN AUSTRIAN ATTACK ON THE RUSSIAN TRENCHES.

The sketch depicts the action which led to the surrender of five hundred of the enemy. The Russian forces, under the command of General Kiselev, were fighting the Austrians in the Carpathians. The Russian forces were victorious, and the Austrians were forced to surrender. The sketch shows the Russian forces in the foreground, and the Austrians in the background. The Russian forces are shown in a trench, and the Austrians are shown in a line. The Russian forces are shown in a trench, and the Austrians are shown in a line. The Russian forces are shown in a trench, and the Austrians are shown in a line.

ONE OF BRITAIN'S SEVEN CAMPAIGNS: WAR IN THE CAMEROON.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM SKETCHES BY A BRITISH OFFICER SERVING IN WEST AFRICA



1. THE BATTLE OF JAPOMA BRIDGE OCTOBER 1914: SENEGALESE TIRAILLEURS CLAMBERING UP THE DESTROYED BRIDGE BY ROPE LADDERS UNDER A HEAVY FIRE.
2. HONOURING A DEFENDER OF THE EMPIRE IN TROPICAL AFRICA: A NAVAL FUNERAL AT DUALA ON MARCH 3.
3. THE R.A.M.C. TO THE RESCUE: DOCTORS AND STRETCHER-BEARERS ADVANCING UNDER FIRE TO BRING IN A WOUNDED OFFICER NEAR HARMAN'S FARM ON MARCH 4.

4. A NAVAL 12-POUNDER IN ACTION IN THE CAMEROON: AN ARTILLERY SECTION OF THE MUSUKA-DSCHANG COLUMN DURING THE ENGAGEMENT AT FONG DONERA IN JANUARY LAST.
5. PART OF THE HEADQUARTER STAFF OF THE CAMEROON EXPEDITION ON FIRE-BRIGADE DUTY: EXTINGUISHING A BLAZE NEAR A MAGAZINE FULL OF DYNAMITE AND GUN-COTTON.

The British Empire is carrying on at least seven different campaigns against the Germans in various parts of the world, apart from naval operations and occasional frontier incidents. One of these campaigns is that in the Cameroon, of which few details have yet reached the public. A brief official statement was made in the House of Lords recently by Lord Lucas, who said: "In Northern Cameroon combined British and French forces, operating respectively from Northern Nigeria and the Chad military territory, are

dealing with German strongholds in the Mandara Hills and on the Benue River. On the remainder of the Nigeria-Cameroon frontier there were numerous minor encounters." Illustration No. 3 shows "Lieut.-Colonel Statham and Captain Booth fetching in Captain MacLaverly, of the Nigerian Artillery, who was lying in the open wounded during the action at Harman's Farm on March 4. They were under a hot fire until the Germans realised that they were doctors"—(Drawings Copyrighted in the United States and Canada)

OUR FAR-FLUNG BATTLE-LINE: BRITAIN IN THE EUPHRATES VALLEY.



PREPARING FOR THE HOT-WEATHER SEASON. HUT-BUILDING FOR THE WHITE TROOPS.



ONE OF THE SPOILS TAKEN FROM THE TURKS: A FIELD-GUN—A KRUPP, FROM GERMANY.



ENTRENCHED AGAINST SURPRISE: A BATTERY READY FOR ACTION.



WATER MORE BOTHER THAN TURKS: OXFORD LIGHT INFANTRY BUILDING A DAM FOR THE FLOODS.



RELAXATION ON AN OFF MORNING: OFFICERS OUT AFTER PIG.



A BRITISH DEFENCE AGAINST THE TURKS A BLOCKHOUSE AMONG THE DATE-PALMS.



SOME OF THE MEN WHO ARE THERE: TERRITORIALS CROSSING A RUDE BRIDGE.

As stated by Lord Crewe in the House of Lords on April 21, apart from the Turkish forces in the Caucasus, the Dardanelles, and against Egypt, "a considerable balance was left over for operations in Baghdad and the neighbourhood." To meet them there we have, as Lord Crewe also stated, troops sent from India, and also from Egypt—a "large Army Corps," in the words of the Lord Privy Seal, when making his statement on the operations in Lower Mesopotamia. Our photographs show various camp-life incidents

in the Euphrates valley, in the vicinity of Basra, where the first battle of the campaign took place, and Shaiba, the scene of the second engagement on April 14. The captured Turkish gun seen in one of our photographs is, as its breech-block and side-aperture indicate, a German weapon of the pattern favoured by Krupp. The flat, low-lying country is flooded, and dams, or bunds, have to be constructed and the waterways bridged.

DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOUR: OFFICERS KILLED IN ACTION.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY VANDERBILT, HARRIS, TOPICAL, ELLIOTT AND FRY, LAFAYETTE, LANGFIRE, AND CHANCELLOR.



Our portraits this week include that of Major Ernest A. Myer, of whom his Colonel wrote: "He died the death of the brave soldier he was." Capt. T. Paterson Wingate served with distinction in South Africa and was mentioned in despatches in 1901. Among our portraits on the following page is that of Capt. T. Martin Ellis, who served with

distinction in South Africa. Capt. Aubrey O. Creagh was the son of the late Major-Gen. Creagh. Capt. Robert Borrás Whiteside was married, in 1903, to the Hon. Leonore Hamilton, eldest daughter of the late Lord Belhaven and Stenton. Major Æneas Charles Perkins, 40th Pathans, was the second surviving son of the late General Sir Æneas

(Continued opposite)

DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOUR: OFFICERS KILLED IN ACTION.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY NEWS ILLUSTRATIONS, COLLINGS, HEATH, BACON, ELLIOTT AND FRY, AND C.N.



Continued.
Perkins, K.C.B., R.E., and Lady Perkins, 11, Cadogan Court, S.W. He gained his first appointment in the Buffs in 1892, and five years later entered the Indian Army, in which he was promoted Major in 1910. He saw service in the Chitral with the Relief Force (medal with clasp), and in 1902 took part in the operations against the Darwesh

Khel Waziris. 2nd Lieut. Harold Marion-Crawford was the eldest son of the late novelist. 2nd Lieut. W. B. R. Rhodes-Moorhouse died of wounds received while dropping bombs on Courtrai. In the Aerial Derby of 1912 he finished third. 2nd Lieut. E. L. Kellie was the son of Mr. Lawrence Kellie, the well-known song-writer and singer.

THE CAPTURE OF LES EPARGES: A FRENCH VICTORY IN THE WOEVRE



AWAITING THE WORD "EN AVANT!" FRENCH INFANTRY DURING THE PRELIMINARY BOMBARDMENT OF THE GERMAN TRENCHES, READY TO CHARGE.



THE BEGINNING OF THE FRENCH ATTACK AT LES EPARGES: INFANTRY ADVANCING OVER SHELL-TORN GROUND AND BROKEN WIRE.



A POSITION WHICH DOMINATES THE PLAIN OF THE WOEVRE, AND WHICH THE GERMANS, UNDER THE CROWN PRINCE, OBSTINATELY DEFENDED: THE VILLAGE OF LES EPARGES, RECENTLY CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH.



AFTER THE TAKING OF THE GERMAN TRENCHES: FRENCH TROOPS OCCUPYING THE CAPTURED POSITION AND PREPARING TO REPEL COUNTER-ATTACKS.



THE VICTORIOUS FRENCH ASSAULT ON LES EPARGES: INFANTRY ARRIVING AT THE POSITION WHICH THE GERMANS ARE ABANDONING.

The capture of Les Eparges by the French on April 9 was important both on account of its position and also because, it is said, the German force defeated consisted of troops with a great reputation under the command of the Crown Prince, who had just returned to the front after a long absence. The action was announced as follows in an official French *communiqué*, issued the same night: "After a fresh and brilliant attack, the important position of Les Eparges, which dominates the plain of the Woevre and which the enemy obstinately defended, is now completely in our hands. We carried yesterday

over 1500 metres of trenches, and this morning the Germans held in strength on the plateau only two isolated positions of some metres. We carried these this afternoon, making 150 prisoners. We have thus attained one of the principal objectives of our operations during the last few days." Later official news stated that: "At Les Eparges we have gained fresh ground. We have remodelled the trenches captured from the Germans, which were choked with bodies, so as to make the parapets face the other way, and, at the end of the day, we repulsed two counter-attacks."



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LADIES' PAGE.

IT will be a satisfaction to most women of sense that British women were unable to attend the so-called Women's Peace Congress in Holland. The most profound love of peace, and horror at the cruel and wicked character of war as an institution, need not blind us to the indecency and folly of a party of women at this crisis of national action gathering themselves together merely to "pass resolutions" against war. Women generally, it is true, show a pathetic readiness to do what the French idiom sarcastically calls "pay themselves with words." They "pass a resolution," and fancy that they have done something of importance! But "resolving" is seldom so futile and so deeply out of place as in this instance; and it is worth noting that with one accord all the chief women's organisations of Great Britain, from the Suffrage societies to the Y.W.C.A., have dissociated themselves formally and publicly from this chattering at this crisis. Women, as a whole, surely are doing their part nobly, helping in every way that they can and are allowed, bearing in heroic silence their own burden of fear and sorrow for themselves and their dear ones alike, and fulfilling the injunction of the Prophet Joel (a wonderful forecasting of modern doctrines of the power and value of "self-hypnotism")—"Let the weak say, I am strong!" Women of neutral nations, if they have the heart, may pass pointless, abstract peace resolutions, but *we* are "in it" with our men! The more we really care, the less shall we desire to utter futile talk now instead of backing up our men while they stand fast against a ruthless enemy.

That "self-hypnotism"—or, to give it a more old-fashioned and equally meaningful name, mental self-control—just referred to is most necessary; and we are not only justified but even morally bound to exercise it as deliberately as possible. To do all that we can to help, and then resolutely to refuse to dwell upon fear or woe, has an effect on those around us in our homes in the first place and thence on a far wider world. A wonderful success in putting aside weak thought can be obtained by will steadily exerted. It is quite justified, and more than that, to allow oneself any means of distraction that helps in maintaining the mind in a steady right attitude of calm, in faith and hope—without being blind to the truth, nevertheless. So the suggestion that we ought not to play tennis, which has been put forth, and the objection raised to any change in the fashion of dress, do not seem to be based on wise grounds. Tennis and golf tournaments and other festivities may be out of place, but quiet games for exercise and distraction of thought, and new styles in hats and gowns considered and chosen when such garments are needed, surely not only harm nobody, but aid in keeping the mind as calm as may be.

There is not much regard for the becoming in the new millinery that is based on military models. The small close-fitting hat, whether round like a pill-box or oval like

a Scotch cap, really suits few faces. It is mitigated and feminised by the floating veil of shadow lace that is so often seen, but the fashion has the fatal defect of being easily copied in common materials; and all such modes,

we know, are destined to be soon abandoned by women of taste. In the meantime it is prospering, the veil being either thrown all over the hat lightly or fixed on at the top, about one-third of the shape only draped therewith, so as to float over the shoulders without veiling the floral trimmings. At the Royal Academy Private View I noticed that many of the smartest hats showed hanging loops and ends of inch-wide velvet ribbon, though pendent lace veils were also numerous. A tilt over from the left to the right side is given to many hats, though the latest idea (one of the many fashions borrowed from the 'eighties) is to lift the shape at the back so that the crown descends at a fairly sharp angle to the centre of the forehead. Wide-brimmed hats were often seen above the smartest, fullest, flounciest frocks at the Academy. The crowns are low and the trimming light, and when a veil is worn over the face it hangs loose from the wide brim and does not descend lower than the lips. Lady (George) Alexander's hat, of tête-de-nègre satin, had a wide, up-standing, halo-like trimming of brown tulle all round above the crown, with a cluster of old pink roses flat on the brim in front; but, for the most part, all the crowns were low and flat. Ostrich feathers were chiefly used as uncurled tips, laid flat on the brims or crowns.

Other adornments are almost invariably of the slightest. Flat and rather large flowers, like the begonia, the grey edelweiss, or the Christmas-rose, are laid round against the brims of the fine straw shapes, with large intervals between the blooms; or trails of flowers are seen, but most of the wreath is composed of the tiniest of flowers, hardly visible save as a touch of colour on the dark groundwork of the shape. Chalk-white satin is rather liked just now for small shapes, and fruit is sparingly employed as trimming on these dead-white hats, such as a single orange, with a few glossy green leaves, set over the left ear, or a cluster of green grapes at each side. Crowns of black tulle inside white satin brims, or, on the other hand, white lisse or tulle crowns, often lightly embroidered with gold or with black, set inside brims of tête-de-nègre or "blacklead" shiny black straw, are also much seen. These are trimmed, perhaps, with one fancy quill; or a cluster of ostrich feathers at one side, and the rest of the hat quite untrimmed, is also seen. A twist of ribbon may serve as the brim, with a slightly full and folded tulle crown, and three or four blossoms set singly on the ribbon at intervals, a small cluster of the same affixing a shadow lace veil to fall behind. Other hats, very suitable for morning wear, are of the finest pedal or Tagal straw built in a prettily curved shape, the brim, for instance, much higher on the right than the left side, and left entirely untrimmed save for a couple of great hat-pins with long oval or cone-shaped heads of coloured straw or of bright-coloured beads, or jet, sticking out some three or four inches on either side of the front of the hat.

FILOMENA.



FASHIONS OF THE MOMENT: A TAFFETAS GOWN IN BELGIAN BLUE, WITH BLACK FLOUNCES; AND A BLUE CLOTH GOWN TRIMMED WITH DARK-BLUE AND WHITE CHECKED TAFFETAS, WITH A WHITE PLEATED UNDER-SKIRT.



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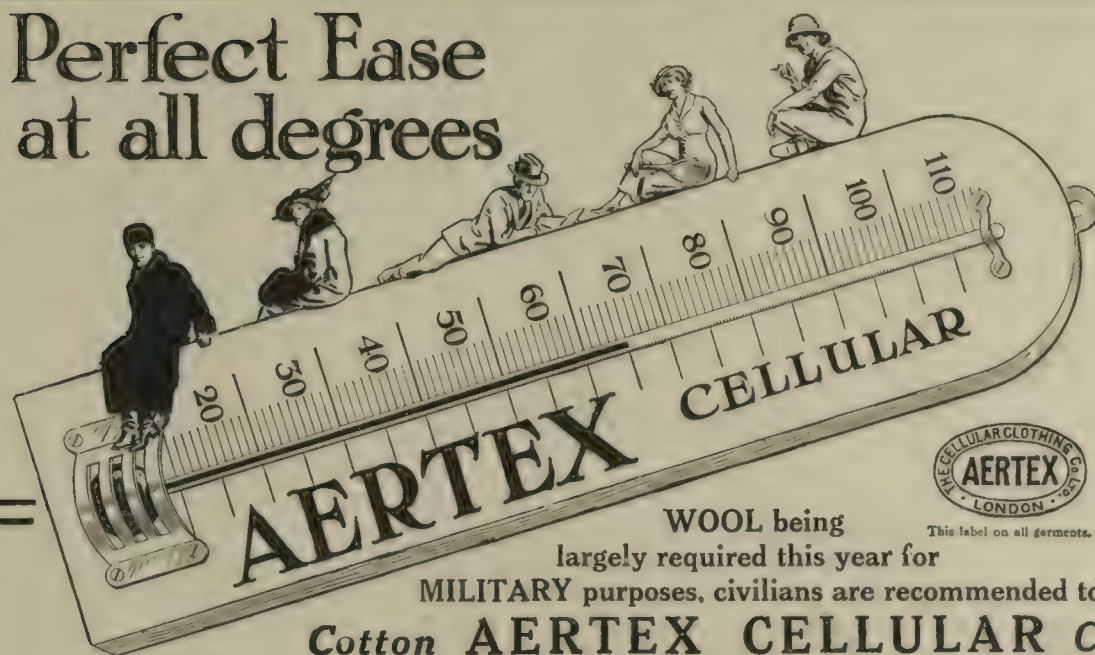
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS

THE will (dated Feb. 24, 1914) of EARL CADOGAN, of Chelsea House, Chelsea, and Culford Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, Viceroy of Ireland, 1895-1902, who died on March 16, 1914, is proved by his son, the Hon. Alexander George Montagu Cadogan, and the Hon. Edward Cecil George Cadogan, his daughter, Lady Sophie Scott, and the Duke of Richmond, the value of the unsettled estate being £354,207. The testator gives £10,000 each to his sons William George Sidney, Edward Cecil George, and Alexander George Montagu; £5000 to his son Lewin Edward

£2500 in trust for his grand-daughter Sybil Louise Beatrix; £1500 to his grand-daughters Cynthia, Alexandra, and Victoria; £5000 in trust for his grandson William George Edward Brownlow; an annuity of £1000 to his brother Arthur Charles; £500 each to his brothers Arthur Charles and Cecil James, his son-in-law Sir Samuel Scott, and Lily, the widow of Victor Henry Arnold Cadogan; £500 to the Duke of Richmond; £25,000, the contents of Rutland Cottage, Newmarket, and certain personal effects, to his wife. The executors are to offer to the Stewards of the Jockey Club a pair of large cut-glass candelabra, fitted for electric light, now hanging in the ball-room of Chelsea House. The ultimate residue of the property he leaves to his children William George, Edward Cecil, Alexander George, and Lady Sophie Scott.



DROWNED WHILE FISHING: THE LATE MR. NEIL ORSYTH, MANAGER OF COVENT GARDEN OPERA.

The sad news of the untimely death of Mr. Neil Orsyth, the celebrated General Manager of Covent Garden Opera, while fishing on the Spey, came as a stunning shock to his legion of friends in London and elsewhere. He and his wife were on a fishing expedition when the boat capsized in the swollen river. Mrs. Orsyth swam ashore, but her husband and one of the boatmen were drowned. Mr. Orsyth had been associated for thirty years with Covent Garden, since the days of Sir Augustus Harris, and had been General Manager for the past seven years. Mrs. Orsyth, whom he married in 1907, is the only daughter of the late Mr. J. Weir Cathart.—[Photo, by Dover Street Studios.]



POET AND OFFICER IN THE ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION: THE LATE SUB-LIEUT. RUPERT BROOKE.

A genuine poet has been taken from England in the untimely death from sunstroke at the front, at Lemnos, near the Dardanelles, of Rupert Brooke, cut off in the prime of his high powers. Poetry was born in Rupert Brooke. At Rugby as a boy, and at Cambridge, he wrote constantly, always with an appealing charm, but at the same time, with an ever-present note of pathos. On the outbreak of the war, he received a commission in the Naval Division, and on the last day of February, he sailed for the Dardanelles, and he died there on board a French hospital-ship.—[Photo, by Hector Murchison.]

The will of MR. EDWARD CONSTANTINE STEARNS, of Winterton, Enfield, and of the Stock Exchange, who died on Feb. 25, is proved by Edward Constantine Stearns, the son, Arthur Woodburne Stearns, the nephew, and Hubert Manfield Rhodes, the value of the property being £35,985 17s. 6d. He gives £500 each to his children Edward, Evelyn Florence, and Edith Mary; the income from £1000 to his daughter Dorothy Maud; £200 and household effects to his wife, and during her life, £50 a year to his daughter Evelyn Florence. The residue to be held in trust to pay the income thereof to Mrs. Stearns during widowhood, or £250 a year should she remarry; and subject thereto, for his children, the share of his son and of his daughter Dorothy Maud to be double that of his other two children.

The will (dated March 18, 1915) of MR. GEORGE WILSON DAWES, of Suffolk Lodge, Woodlands, Isleworth, and 5, Lothbury, E.C., stockbroker, who died on March 21, has been proved by his partner Charles Whitehurst, the value of the estate being £114,863. The testator gives £100 and the personal effects to his wife, his share of the goodwill of the business to his partners, Mr. Whitehurst and Mr. Last; and the residue in trust for his wife for life, and then to his daughter Evelyn Mary.

The will of MR. JOSEPH CARTER WOOD, of Artillery Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W., and Kirklington Hall, Carlisle, who died on March 3, is proved by his son, the value of the estate being sworn at £72,974. The testator gives £6800 and £525 in trust for each of his daughters Florence Rose Graham, Edith Mary Knollys, and Kathleen Emily Stanhope; £100 and an annuity of £550 to his housekeeper, Susan Georgina Doughty; £200 to his private secretary Charles W. Richards; and the residue to his son.

The Brinsmead open scholarship for pianoforte playing by the Isador-Epstein Pianoforte School has

been won by Bernard Albert Crook, an eighteen-year-old youth who has been supporting himself and his mother by playing at cinematograph theatres. At the early age of eleven he commenced playing *à la* Fragon at music-halls, but later secured a situation at a cinematograph hall, where he has been playing ever since. As the result of his success he will at once take up his musical studies under the tuition of Mr. Isador Epstein, the famous musician, who is very greatly impressed with the ability of his strangely found pupil.



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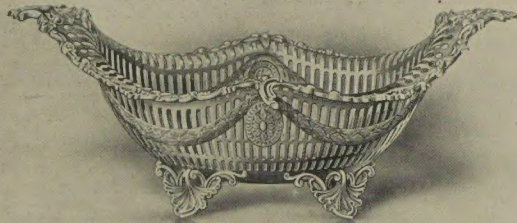
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The present marked decline in the value of securities emphasises the importance of making special provision for the payment of Estate Duties, so that it may not be necessary to mortgage the estate or to realise part of the property, perhaps at a heavy loss.

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provides immediate cover for this liability. The moment the first premium has been paid the full amount of the Policy is ready to meet the Duties in case of death.

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G. J. LIDSTONE, *Manager & Actuary.*

LONDON: 28, Cornhill, E.C., and 5, Waterloo Place, S.W.

A POISONED HAND

Resulted from a Pin Scratch.



Miss LOUISA HOWELL scratched her left hand with a pin. The sore place got inflamed and blood-poison was set up.

"The poison spread until my hand and wrist were badly swollen and discoloured," writes Miss Howell from 143, Dalry Road, Edinburgh. "The doctor said it was one of the worst cases of blood-poison he had ever seen. As he could do nothing more for me I went to an Edinburgh Hospital.

"Still the poison remained, and I was told my hand would have to come off.

"Zam-Buk, however, saved my poisoned hand. This herbal balm proved really wonderful! The inflammation, pain and swelling went away, and all the bad humour was drawn from my hand. Perseverance with this splendid Zam-Buk healed the sore place with new skin."

Zam-Buk

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

German Boycott. With their usual promptness in "saving the pieces," the Association of German Automobile Clubs and the Society of German Motor Manufacturers have issued an appeal to motorists in their own country asking them to boycott American-built cars and accessories. According to the U.S.A. trade

and other parts, the chief trade rival to the British motor-manufacturer is and will be the American factory. Therefore, when people talk about German competition, it is negligible in regard to the motor industry.

Self-Starters.

A motoring friend of mine the other day was complaining to me that ever since he had fitted a self-starter on his car his engine would not pull as well as it did beforehand. Also it was inclined to boil up—another unpleasant attribute it did not possess when he could only crank up to get going. Of course, all lighting and electric starters absorb a certain amount of power of the motor, which may be felt more on some cars than others, where the margin of power to the load to be carried is somewhat narrow. But, from watching closely a variety of different makes of cars fitted with numerous types of electric self-starters, I have come to the firm decision that this equipment must form part and parcel of the whole design, and not be looked upon as a super-numerary accessory that can or cannot be carried at will like an extra road warmer. Let me give an example that should convince all sceptics of this principle. Every motorist should know, and probably does, that it is quite a delicate matter to balance the fly-wheel of the

engine properly, and that this fly-wheel in regard to its weight makes a great difference to the running of the engine. Some of the best types of engine-starters require a lot of "monkeying" with the fly-wheel. Sometimes it may be done well and efficiently—sometimes it is not. In many cases this is the reason why the engine does not pull as well after the starter has been fitted as it did in its previous condition.

Tyre-Sustaining Pump.

In these chronicles of the progress of the automobile and its accessories, endeavour has always been made to note any novelty that may "happen along," as our Yankee friends say. Consequently, it is only right and proper that when an ingenious effort has been made by an inventor to supersede the spare rim, spare wheel, and for a time a new tube when a

puncture occurs on the road, it should find a place in these notes. Twelve months ago last January the Royal Automobile Club tested in an official trial the Barnfather tyre-sustaining pump. Since then it has been improved, so that, when fitted upon the hub of the wheel which has sustained a puncture, it keeps sufficient air pumped through the valve into the tyre to enable it to run, say, fifty miles or more on this punctured cover without any apparent lessening of the pressure within the tyre. It thus saves jacking up the wheel and changing it or the tube until the car is back again in its garage. This device is neither cumbersome nor expensive—two valuable features; while it is easily fixed, and, as long as the wheels of the car are moving, does its work, pumping up a flat tyre to full hardness within a distance of 400 yards.

W. W.

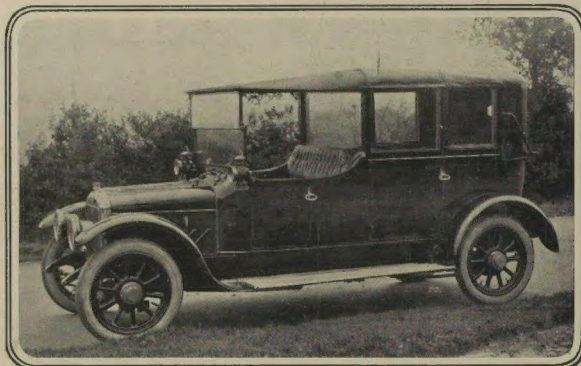
The "silver wedding" of Mr. E. F. Johnson with Humber, Ltd., has been celebrated in fitting fashion by his colleagues in the cycle and motor industry. Mr. Johnson was entertained to lunch at the Horse Shoe Hotel by a representative assembly, presided over by Mr. A. W. Gamage, the *doyen* of the cycle and motor trade at Holborn, the vice-chairs being occupied by



PRESENTED FOR SERVICE WITH THE RUSSIAN CAVALRY: A CARTERS-TYPE 20-H.P. MOTOR-AMBULANCE CAR.

This motor-ambulance car, supplied by Messrs. Carters, of New Cavendish Street, W., has been presented by Mr. W. Winans for service with the Russian cavalry. It takes four stretchers, and has accommodation for nurse-attendant and patients standing inside, besides being equipped with first-aid outfit, emergency tool-kit, and efficient weather protection for the men in charge.

report, the appeal states, "We [Germans] must free ourselves from foreign control, regardless on what particular field the foreign attack is made. Now is our opportunity. The trade with America is suspended. If we can manage to come through in this serious war-time, it means that we are able to do so in times of peace; and German inventors should give all in their power, in their brains, and in their bodies to support this attitude. American manufacturers are assisting the Allies with war materials, and he who is doing that is fighting against us." I quote this extract for two reasons: first, because it pays a tribute to our Navy—the trade with America is suspended; and, secondly, because the German motor industry, as far as cars are concerned, has been a declining one for some years before the war, and now will be in a worse position after it. No doubt we have used a great number of accessories and parts in the past from German sources, but, as regards the export trade of this country, Germany is no real competitor in pleasure motor-cars. In our own Colonies, in South America,



READY TO GO ANYWHERE IN ANY WEATHER: A 20-H.P. AUSTIN WITH CLIFDEN CABRIOLET.

This is a very interesting type of vehicle, fitted with a Clifden cabriolet body, and has been specially designed for double purposes by the Austin firm. It is bound to prove alike popular and of general utility.

Messrs. Martin Rucker, Walter Phillips, and Frank Shorland. A presentation was made to Mr. Johnson of an illuminated address bearing a hundred signatures of leading men in the allied industries, together with a canteen of cutlery and a marquise diamond ring for Mrs. Johnson.

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for Casement Curtains and
other purposes are quite
inexpensive, will wash, and

WILL NOT FADE

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50 in. ,,	-	1/4 ¹ / ₂
50 in. ,,	-	2/1 ¹ / ₂
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MADE HAT in fine black pedal straw,
fastened in the front with oyster grey
feather pouff and Natural Argus Quills.
PRICE 3¹/₂ GUINEAS.

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& FREEBODY
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blouse, hand-
embroidered and
entirely hand-made.
Trimmed Valenci-
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13 to 15.

Price 12/11 each

Illustrated List Post Free.

**Robinson
& Cleaver**
The Linen Hall,
Regent Street, London, W.

NO MORE BEARDED WOMEN.

How to kill and permanently dissolve
out roots and all.

Reader explains how to prepare and use at home the
simple new absorption process by which she avoided
danger and pain of the cruel electric needle.
Why prescriptions, appliances, acids, lotions,
and similar remedies should be avoided.

To readers of "The Illustrated London News."

At a recent medical conference held in Paris, numerous eminent physicians cited cases which prove beyond doubt that since the discovery of a new and simple absorption process superfluous hair has become as unnecessary as it is repulsive. It was also explained how electrical processes always stimulate hair growth, how pulling with tweezers, and how acids, caustic pastes, and other worthless remedies only affect surface hair, which soon grows again.

Then the distinguished physicians told how anyone can now prepare and use at home a simple liquid which immediately creeps down through hair shaft (just as



creeps up a lamp wick), dissolving hair as the liquid is absorbed. Thus the entire hair structure from socket to root and papillae may be dissolved out of existence, so there is nothing to grow again. The liquid acts only upon hair, and is harmless to the most delicate skin and tissues, as a test will quickly prove; but the liquid must not be allowed to touch desirable hair, as I know of no way to restore life to roots thus destroyed.

When I see daily so many women with perfect features who would be radiantly beautiful were it not for hideous growths of ugly hair upon lips and chin, I always wish I could tell them how easily they could recover their natural heritage of delicate feminine charm and attractiveness.

I shall, therefore, be only too happy to send literature in regard to the preparation and use of the marvellous liquid explained at the conference which it was my privilege to attend. If any woman reader of the *Illustrated London News* cares to send me her name and address, plainly written, together with a penny stamp for return postage, I shall be pleased to send in plain sealed envelope full particulars without charge of any kind, so women readers can use the new process in the strict privacy of their own boudoirs. Have correspondence brief as possible, and do not write to thank me after hair is destroyed, as my time is greatly limited. I can agree to answer but one person in each family, and correspondence will be considered strictly confidential.

K. B. FIRMIN,
(Suite 1299 B), 133, Oxford Street, London, W.



Is your HAIR brittle?

Does your hair
split at the ends,
and snap easily in
the comb?

If so, it is either
ill-nourished at the
roots or insuffi-
ciently supplied
with the natural
oil which largely
contributes to its
strength and elasti-
city.

In either case the
natural "tone" and pliability of the hair
can be rapidly restored by means of

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

This highly fluid and delicately perfumed
oil, when well rubbed into the scalp, flows to
the hair-roots, and affords the nourishment
required to grow

LUXURIANT HAIR.

It also imparts to the hair a delightful sheen,
removing scurf and preventing its recurrence.

Also in a golden tint for fair hair.

Sold in 3/6, 7/- and 10/6 sizes by Stores, Chemists,
Hairdressers, or
ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden, London.



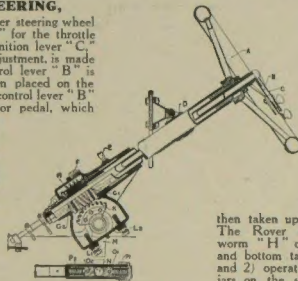
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for Catarrh, Ordinary Colds
and Asthmatic troubles.
The standard remedy for
over 40 years.
At all chemists 4/3 a tin.

THE FAMOUS 12 h.p. ROVER £350

12-H.P. ROVER STEERING.

On this is shown the large diameter steering wheel "A," with the control levers "B" for the throttle and "C" for the ignition. The ignition lever "C," which very seldom requires any adjustment, is made the shorter, while the throttle control lever "B" is the one nearest to the hand when placed on the steering wheel. In addition to the control lever "B" there is a foot operated accelerator pedal, which most drivers of the car will use in preference to the hand control. It will be seen that the steering column is stayed to the dash by means of a bush "D," ensuring a stiff, solid steering, with an absence of vibration or whip. At "E" there is a grease lubricator, which should be frequently filled and screwed home, while a plentiful supply of grease should be frequently put into the worm gear box, through the screwed cap "F." "G" 1 and 2 show the ball bearings on the top and bottom of the worm "H," which take up the end thrust from the worm when operating the sector "K." "L" 1 and 2



are two adjustable bolts, which are so adjusted in our works that the steering angle is as great as possible without wheels coming in contact with the wings or frame.

The steering arm "M" is provided with a ball "N," situated between two blocks "O" 1 and 2, which are held in position by springs "P" 1 and 2. The most frequent cause of a strained steering is when the car is being turned on full lock, and the wheels hit some obstruction; a slight alteration of steering is then taken up by these springs "P" 1 and 2.

The Rover steering, therefore, consists of a worm "H" of hardened steel (its thrust top and bottom taken up by ball bearings "G" 1 and 2) operating a sector "K" with all special parts on the steering taken up by the springs "P" 1 and 2, so that the owner of a Rover may have the greatest confidence in this important part of the car.

THE ROVER CO., Ltd., Meteor Works, Coventry;

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is Ven-Yusa Creme de Luxe. It is a scientific toilet preparation. It preserves and restores to the skin attractive youthfulness and softness of texture. Ven-Yusa acts like the oxygen of fresh air; it rejuvenates and beautifies. The skin does not feel "drawn" or dry after using Ven-Yusa which

is Non-Greasy.

1/- per jar. Of all Chemists.

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It's really wonderful how speedily they banish headache, indigestion, biliousness and nervousness and clear up sallow, blotchy, pimply skin. Purely vegetable.

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GENUINE must bear signature



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Army in France, 5 gns.

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ABERDEEN, SCOTCH, FOX and IRISH

TERRIERS, 5 gns.; pups, 2 gns.

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appear.

Restores Grey or White Hair to its
original colour, where the glands are
not destroyed. Prevents Dandruff, and
the Hair from coming out. Restores
and Strengthens the Hair.

IS NOT A DYE.
Sold Everywhere.

This remedy, which positively
prevents and cures SEA
SICKNESS and TRAIN
SICKNESS, has been
tested on the English
Channel, Irish and
Baltic Seas by the
leading London news-
papers, who endorse its
unfailing power to prevent
mal-de-mer.

Of all Chemists, 2/3 & 4/6.

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Motor Boats, Poly-
technic Tours, &c.,
and has received
testimonials from
Royalty, the Nobility,
Doctors, Chemists,
Army and Naval Officers.
Absolutely harmless and
produces no bad after-effects.

Have you
ever thought
how little food is
absorbed in illness, and
how every grain must count
for or against recovery?

In Benger's Food, *all is food*, in a
form so bland and soothing, and so
easily assimilated, as to fully justify its
reputation as the "safe Food in illness."

BENGER'S FOOD

differs from others, in its ability to partially
digest, by self-contained and natural
means, the fresh new milk with which it
is prepared. Think how this helps the
invalid through illness and convalescence!

Benger's is a pure natural food most
dainty and delicious, and highly nutritive.
Many patients say it is the one food which
never becomes monotonous.

Benger's is a most interesting food to prepare.
The changes it undergoes teach a lesson in
human digestion. It is all explained in our
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when the teeth are white and
shining as they are when
Calox is regularly used.

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which finds its purifying, cleans-
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increased beauty and longer useful-
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sure reward. Start Calox to-day.

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Calox Tooth Brush reaches every part
of every tooth, 1/-.

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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

J G TEMPLER (Eaglescliffe, RSO).—Will you kindly oblige us by sending your amended version on a diagram? We find notation to be a fertile field for mistakes.

Y KONTUNEMI (Raabe, Finland).—Problem No. 2 we shall have much pleasure in publishing. No. 1 is rather too obvious for our use. We shall be pleased to receive further contributions.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played in correspondence match, between Mr. A. E. LUCOT, of Pittsburg, and Mr. J. Major, of Cokeyville, Pa.
(Double Muzio Gambit.)

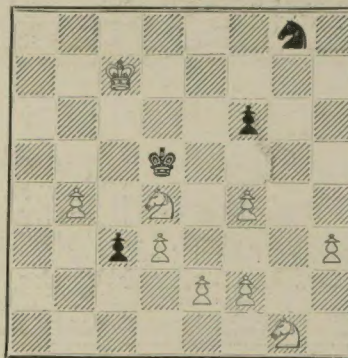
WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. Kt to Q 5th	Kt to B 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	There is nothing else to be done.	
3. Kt to B 3rd	P to Kt 4th	15. P takes Kt	K to Kt 2nd
4. B to B 4th	P to Kt 5th	16. Q R to K sq	R to B sq
5. B takes P (ch)	K takes B	It has cost him an extra move and a piece to get this result, which he could have had safely on his 11th move.	
6. Castles	P takes Kt	17. P to Kt 4th	K to R sq
7. Q takes P	P to Q 3rd	18. R to B 3rd	P to B 3rd
Much of Black's subsequent trouble is due to this move. The correct play is Q to B 3rd, and await developments, as in the game against Capablanca we recently published. The worst that can happen is an exchange of the Queen for three pieces.			
8. P to Q 4th	Q Kt to B 3rd	19. R to R 3rd	B takes P
9. B takes P	Kt to B 3rd	20. P takes B	R to Kt sq (ch)
10. B to Kt 5th	B to Kt 2nd	21. K to R sq	R to Kt 2nd
11. Kt to B 3rd	Kt takes Q P	22. Kt to B 4th	Q to Q 2nd
Now R to B sq; and if 12. Kt to Q 5th, then K to Kt sq seems the right defence. The text move leads to disaster, as White cleverly shows.			
12. Q to R 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq	23. R to Kt sq	B to Q 5th
13. B takes Kt	B takes B	24. R to Kt 6th	Q R to B sq
		25. R takes R	Q takes R
		26. R to Kt 3rd	Q to B 3rd
		27. Kt to Kt 6th	Resigns.
An excellently conducted attack throughout. It is unusual to find so venturesome an opening in correspondence play.			

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3699.—By C. C. W. SUMNER.

WHITE
1. R to B 3rd
2. B to B 6th (ch)
3. Kt mates.
If Black play 1. K to B 4th, 2. B takes R, etc.

BLACK
K to Q 5th
R takes B

PROBLEM No. 3702.—By E. J. WINTER-WOOD.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3691 received from G Taylor (Paraguay) and C A M (Penang); of No. 3692 from C A M; of No. 3693 from F S Bailey (East Braintree, Mass., U.S.A.), and C W B Selwyn (Venice, California, U.S.A.); of No. 3696 from Y Kontunemi (Raabe, Finland); of

No. 3698 from L Chomé La Roque, J Verrall (Rodmell), W Lillie (Marple), and H P Cole (Tunbridge Wells); of No. 3699 from Camille Genoud (Weston-super-Mare), W Dittlof Tjassens (Apeldoorn), C Matthew (Edinburgh), J Daddon (Catford), R M Myers (Birmingham), F J Overton (Sutton Coldfield), A W Hamilton Gell (Exeter), W Lillie, E G B Barlow (Bournemouth), and J Marshall Bell (Buckhaven).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3700 received from Blair H Cochrane (Harting), Rev. J Christie (Redditch), H Grasset Baldwin (Guildford), J J Dennis (Gosport), R C Durrell (South Woodford), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), J Fowler, M E Onslow, A H Arthur (Bath), W Lillie, E J Winter-wood (Paignton), H S Brandreth (Falmouth), J Isaacson (Liverpool), A W Hamilton Gell, G Cooper (Broadmoor), Camille Genoud, A L Payne (Lazonby), E G B Barlow, R Worters (Canterbury), J Smart, and G Wilkinson (Bristol).

The cry of Poland must not be made in vain now that it has been so ruthlessly ravaged by the Germans. Poland for centuries was the messenger of progress, the defender of the oppressed, and the helper of those in need. The "Great Britain to Poland and Galicia Fund" is worthy of all support, and donations should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Eveleigh Nash, Esq., Berkeley Hotel, Piccadilly, W. "He gives twice who gives quickly."

To aid the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John, a Loan Collection of Regimental Trophies and Mess Plate will be exhibited in the show-rooms of the well-known Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, 112, Regent Street, W., from May 10 to May 15. The entire proceeds will be devoted to the Red Cross funds for the sick and wounded. The mess plate and trophies are of great interest, the plate of some of the most famous regiments being included, while many pieces mark important epochs in the history of the Empire and the British Army. The collection contains hundreds of pieces, and descriptions, with illustrations, will be given in a souvenir sold during the exhibition. The Duke of Wellington, the Right Hon. Earl Curzon of Kedleston, P.C., Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, Lady Roberts, and others have lent important presentation plate to the exhibition.

GREAT BRITAIN TO POLAND & GALICIA FUND.

Help Suffering Poland by contributing to the Great Britain to Poland and Galicia Fund.

AN area seven times the size of Belgium has been ravaged three times by the Germans. Millions are homeless and starving. Old men and women in the midst of the bitter, hard winter have lost the roofs over their heads, and when children stretch out their thin arms crying for bread, their mothers can only answer with tears. The spectre of hunger has cast its withering hands over the vast land between the Niemen and the Carpathians. Workmen have lost their work, for all the workshops and factories are shut. The plough is rusting from want of use, for the labourer has been robbed of tools and seed. Epidemics have spread throughout the country, and the domestic hearth is extinguished.

HAS POLAND THE RIGHT TO YOUR HELP?

Yes; every nation has this right in the name of humanity. But Poland has the right also in the name of her historic past. During centuries Poland was the messenger of progress, the defender of the oppressed. Wherever great disasters struck the peoples, bringing hunger and need, Polish offerings flowed thither. Let the Polish towns and villages spring to life again from their ruins! Let

Polish hearts know other feelings than pain, let the voice of Poland not only speak in a sigh! Let Polish mothers be able to give their children something more than tears!

Also, by helping Poland you will be able to show your practical admiration for the splendid part played in this war by our ally, great, brotherly Russia.

Twenty Shillings will keep 20 people from starvation for a week.

Committees have been established in all the principal cities of the United Kingdom.

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(Now in Warsaw distributing proceeds of the Fund.)

Acting Chairman: THE LADY BYRON.

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